# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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## NO QUORUM PRESENT.

### WHY THE DEMOCRATS REFUSE TO ANSWER TO THEIR NAMES.

**Ready to Proceed With the Appropriation and Other Business, but Unwilling to Aid in the Success of Mackey's Forgery—The Foreign Affairs Committee in Session Again.**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The house foreign affairs committee again to-day took up the investigation of the Peruvian company. The ex-assistant secretary of state was the only witness, but all his knowledge had been obtained while acting as interpreter between Blaine and the Credit Industriel company, when the latter gentleman visited the state department in a vain effort to secure the intervention of the United States in behalf of Peru. This gentleman, though representing the Credit Industriel company as its agent, had only sought intervention in the interest of humanity, not of his company. Upon all other points Mr. Hill was profoundly ignorant. The witness first heard of the missing papers after he left the department. He never saw them. He certainly thought he would have remembered them if he had ever seen them, and it was hardly probable that they would come direct to the department without his seeing them.

The witness was asked in reletion to the status of Trescott in the state department at the time he was apparently employed by the department, in connection with the preparation of dispatches touching the Chili-Peruvian matter, and replied that Trescott had just returned from China, where he had been one of the commissioners, and pending the settlement of that matter he was consulted in regard to the Chili-Peruvian matter, and made a thorough investigation, and prepared a statement of facts upon which the secretary could act. He was specially charged with this matter in connection with the preparation of dispatches, and with the exception of the secretary, was the most competent person to explain the meaning of every word in those dispatches. He was very highly esteemed in the department, and on account of his high standing and experience as a diplomat, he was selected as the commissioner to the South American states. The chairman announced that Mr. Blaine would again come before them to-morrow morning at 10 a. m., and the committee adjourned to that time.

WHY THE DEMOCRATS FILLIBUSTER.

The reasons of the democrats for declining to discuss in the house the Mackey-O'Conner election contest are stated to night by leading members of the party, among them Representatives Randall and Carlisle, in the following words: There are two questions involved—the first, the forgery of testimony, and the second, the right to a seat. Under the rules of the house, if the democrats consent to a consideration of the case, the republicans will seat Mackey by a party vote without investigating the forgery. The democrats are ready to consider the appropriation bills and other public business, but will not consent to try this case until a full investigation of the forgery is had.

The house committee on war claims to-day instructed Representative Hauk, of Tennessee, to report favorably a bill for the payment of $1,250 to Mitchell J. Childress, of Knox county, Tennessee, in payment for supplies furnished the Burnside army in 1863.

Secretary Folger received a conscience contribution of $2,781 in an envelope postmarked St. Joseph, Mo.

Stilwell H. Russell, ex-United States marshal for the western district of Texas, who was arrested on the charge of misappropriation of government funds, was arraigned in the criminal court to-day and placed under $4,000 bonds to appear before the United States circuit court at San Antonio, Texas, at the June term.

The president to-day nominated as collectors of customs: Frances E. Whitsell, district of St. Augustine, Fla.; John Tarble, district of Pensacola, Fla.

## THE DEADLOCK.

**The Beginning of a Probably Long Fight—What the Democrats are Likely to Do.**

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—In the house began this morning what may be a long and stubborn fight. Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, aspires to be a leader. His position as chairman of the committee on elections gives him a prominence his unaided ability would never have attained. He is trying to make capital for home use, as he aspires to the republican nomination for governor of his state. The ousting of Chalmers has emboldened him to greater confidence and he sailed into the Mackey Dibble contest this morning with an appealing air of determination. The democrats do not intend to have this case considered on forged testimony. They ask its recommittal. This is all they ask, and this they will have or block the republican game by the continual destruction of a quorum vote. Mr. Randall is alive to the finest parliamentary points, and will direct the minority with consummate skill. The result of to-day's work was a republican back down at 3 o'clock, when a motion on their side to adjourn brought from the democrats applause and derisive laughter. The only chance for Calkins is to call in his stragglers and his disabled and rallying the greenbackers around him to storm the barriers to a full vote. This is a labor worthy of his energy and if he does it he ought to have a chance to be sacrificed on the gubernatorial altar in Indiana. The prospective deadlock will enliven the house out of the oppressive dullness of its past ten days. Whenever these hitches occur there come occasionally bursts of passion and sallies of wit which entertain the outside world as it peers down on the stubborn opponents. A night session, or anything out of the congressional routine is gladly welcomed by the several thousand citizens who have nothing to do but watch the great American congress.

Around the hotel lobbies to-day the impending dead lock is the principal topic of gossip. Even the republican members and their sympathizers see that the democrats mean business, and that the only way to beat them is to procure a quorum without them. This letter will probably have gone over the slow mail and gotten into type before they do this. I have yet to hear a democrat express anything but the healthiest approval of the course adopted by the caucus. Filibustering now is entirely a different thing from what it would have been in the Chalmers case. The democrats admit the right of the house to pass on the election of its members, but they demand the right of the contestee to a full and fair hearing. This is all Mr. Dibble asks.

Mahone wants the president to appoint Judge Cunningham instead of Atkins for the new Georgia district. Mahone, Cameron and the syndicate are to have a three-cornered fight it appears. Cameron is for Judge McCay. The races are now over and the president may find time to make the nomination next week, unless he concludes to go over to Baltimore and see the horses again.

Mr. Stephens is now able to sit up, and today could draw a sock on his still highly swollen foot. He expects to be able to go up to the house next week. Yesterday he had a severe cough and spat blood. The attack was not serious, though he tells me he has had several hemorrhages at different times in his life.

## THE SENATE IN A TANGLE.

**The Court of Claims—Geneva Award—The Contest in the House.**

WASHINGTON, May 23.—In the senate Mr. Pugh moved to reconsider the final vote on the passage of the five per cent-land bill, and as the measure had been sent to the house, he coupled with the motion a request for a return of the bill to the senate. The motion prevailed—yeas 26, nays 22. Upon a motion to reconsider this vote, the senate became badly tangled among points of order. A question was asked of the president pro tem Davis, in reply to which he began: "The court would say." Being apprised of his error by a hearty burst of laughter, the chair answered the query. Finally the motion to reconsider was voted down. The senate bill, referring to the court of claims, the claim of the State National bank of Lancoria, for cotton taken by the United States after the close of the war, was passed.

THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

At 2 o'clock the senate proceeded with the unfinished business, the house bill for the distribution of the Geneva award, and Mr. Call addressed the senate. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Bayard, Jones, of Florida, Hale, Frye and Hoar. The pending amendment providing for the claims of insurance companies was rejected. Yeas 6, nays 40. Mr. Garland moved as an amendment the bill reported by the majority of the senate committee recognizing the claims of sufferers by exculpated cruisers. Rejected. The bill then passed. The following is the vote in detail: Yeas—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, Blair, Brown, Call, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chilcotte, Cockrell, Conger, Dawes, Farley, Frye, George, Gorman, Graves, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, Jonas, Jones of Florida, Jones of Nevada, Lapham, McDill, McMillan, McPherson, Miller of California, Miller of New York, Morrill, Platt, Rollins, Saunders, Sawyer, Sewell, Sherman, Slater, Vest and Windom—38. Nays—Messrs. Beck, Camden, Coke, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Garland, Groome, Harris, Jackson, Maxey, Morgan and Williams—12. Messrs Bayard, Ransom, Vance and Hampton were paired with Messrs. Plumb, Logan, Kellogg and Fair. The bill passed as it come from the house without alteration. Adjourned.

THE CONTEST IN THE HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house various executive communications (already published) which were appropriately referred. The struggle over the contested election case of Mackey vs. Dibble was then proceeded with, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, raising the question of consideration in antagonism to the effort made by Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, to call up that case for discussion and action. The vote resulted—yeas 129, nays 1—(Mr. Phelps, of Connecticut), 17 less than a quorum, and a call of the house was ordered. Mr. Murche, of Maine, (greenbacker) asked for indefinite leave of absence on account of sickness. This was opposed by the republicans, and the motion was lost—yeas, 105; nays, 122. Mr. Murche was then excused for the day. Mr. Rice, of Massachusetts, Mr. Mason, of New York, and Mr. Smith, of New York, republicans, were also excused for the day on the same grounds. The doors were then closed, and the sergeant-at-arms was directed to bring in the absentees. Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, was the only member brought in under duress, and he was excused upon giving a satisfactory explanation. The members sat around in groups, chatting or reading the papers, awaiting further proceedings. After another call of the house, the session for this evening was dispensed with, and the house, at 4:55, adjourned.

## DUELING FROM THE BENCH.

**A St. Louis Judge Holds a Critic to Personal Responsibility.**

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—A few days ago an editorial appeared in the Evening Chronicle, of this city, criticising Judge Laughlin, of the criminal court, and the manner of doing business in that court. Yesterday Stanley Waterloo, editor of the Chronicle, was cited to appear before the court to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt. Waterloo's counsel denied that the court had jurisdiction in the premises. Whereupon Judge Laughlin said: There being a difference of opinion on that point, he would waive the rights of the court in the matter, and as an individual he would give Waterloo until after sundown to retract the obnoxious article through the columns of the Chronicle, or furnish him the name of the writer. The Chronicle last evening contained no retraction, nor did Waterloo furnish Judge Laughlin the name of the writer, but between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a letter was delivered to the former by the stenographer of the court which read as follows:

"DEAR SIR—That you may have no cause to plead surprise when we next meet, you are now notified to make such preparations for an emergency as to you may seem best. I shall make it my business to see you soon.

"HENRY D. LAUGHLIN."

The contents of this letter were not known until 10 o'clock this morning, when it was determined by Waterloo and his friends to publish it, and the probabilities are that unless the friends of both parties can prevent a meeting there will be a bloody encounter on the street soon, as both men have plenty of nerve.

Late last night it was discovered that the author of the offensive criticism was ex-Judge Horatio M. Jones. This morning, from the bench of the criminal court, Judge Laughlin said that the situation had materially changed. He knew the name of the writer of the article. Sooner or later he would settle the matter with Waterloo. When he left the bench last evening he had intended to take off his badge of servitude and resign. Now he would not retreat under fire. As to the man who was the author of the article, he was beneath contempt. He was a chronic slanderer and a coward. Judge Hayden, on behalf of Waterloo, accepted the full responsibility for the article, and refused to apologize. He considered the action of the court entirely illegal, and would take no further notice of the tribunal. The matter was then dropped. It is believed that it will remain as it now stands, and that the height of the sensation is past.

## THE GEORGIA REPUBLICANS

**Decide to Convene in Atlanta—The National Greenback Committee—Virginia Consultation.**

RICHMOND, May 23.—Upon invitation of Congressman Dusendorf, a number of republicans from different parts of the state, including General W. C. Wickham and other leading members of the party, held a conference here to-day. Measures were adopted for the assembling of the republican state central committee in this city on the 8th of June next, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party, and with a view of making an effort at the next election to increase the republican representation in congress. Among those present were several who supported the coalition movement in Virginia last fall.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The national committee of the greenback labor party met this morning at ten o'clock. Jesse Harper, of Illinois, was chairman. Fourteen members and twenty-eight proxies were present. West Virginia was the only state not represented. It was moved and carried that a committee be appointed to formulate an address to the people, of which two million copies should be printed.

MACON, May 23.—The state republican central committee met here to-day and elected John H. Deveaux, of Savannah, chairman over H. P. Farrow. A resolution indorsing Hon. Alex. H. Stephens for governor was tabled. The convention for the nomination of state officers was called for August 2d in Atlanta.

## THE COLORED BROTHER

### TURNS UP AT NASHVILLE AND SPRINGFIELD.

**Bishop Halsey of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America—The Northern Presbyterians' Report on their Work Among the Freedmen—How Bishops are Paid.**

NASHVILLE, May 23.—The general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, elected to-day the following board of managers of church extension: President, James G. Lithgow, Louisville; vice-president, Presley Meguiar, Louisville; treasurer, J. A. Proctor, Danville, Ky.; secretary, David Morton, Louisville; managers, Messrs. J. G. Carter, Charles B. Seymour, I. C. Morris and H. C. Settles, Louisville; J. C. Woodward, Lexington, Ky; I. D. Carroll, Parkersburg, W. Va.; G. D. Shand, Senatoba, Miss.; C. T. Vandeventen, St. Joseph, Mo.; C. E. Brown, Texas; W. Farris, Brownsville, Texas; W. F. Compton, White, California; Joseph Emory, Corrallis, Oregon; Joseph J. Carlisle, South Carolina.

At the session of yesterday Bishop Parker, one of the new bishops, presided for the first time, and was extensively congratulated. The report of the committee on episcopacy was interesting as showing the manner of raising funds for the support of the bishops, and the efficiency with which the fund is collected. The amount assessed for the support of the bsshops during the last four years was $95,300, of which $88,772.46 was collected as follows:

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| Total collections reported May, 1879 | $21,589 88 |
| " " " " 1880 | 22,179 97 |
| " " " " 1881 | 21,707 60 |
| " " " " 1882 | 23,295 01 |
| Total collection | $88,772 46 |

This money was disbursed according to the following itemized statement:

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| Full salary of Bishop Paine 4 years | $12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop Pience 4 years | 12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop Kavanaugh 4 years | 12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop McTyerie 4 years | 12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop Keener 4 years | 12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop Wightman 4 years | 12,000 00 |
| Full salary of Bishop Doggett 2½ years | *7,500 00 |
| Full salary of Mrs. Doggett 1½ years | 2,250 00 |
| Full salary of Mrs. Marvin 4 years | 6,000 00 |
| Total paid | $87,750 00 |
| The balance to the credit of the bishops' fund after full settlement for the four years | 1,022 46 |

This balance is now in the hands of the bishops.

Dr. Wiley introduced Bishop Halsey, of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in America, to the conference, who was received by the conference standing. The bishop said that he was glad to have an opportunity of appearing before this general conference as a representative of the Colored Methodist Episcopal church of America. The name was a little long, but it was the best they could get. An effort was made to get a shorter one, but it failed, and they had to go to the Southern Methodist church for their name. His church has a noble ancestry, and as he was not ashamed of it, he hoped the southern Methodists were not ashamed of them. [Applause.] The time was coming when they would own the colored church. [Applause.] When his church set up for itself in 1870 he was not "set off," but "set up." His church did not intend to be set off from the southern church, and would not be. [Applause.] He had copied the southern church unluckily once or twice, but he was making an effort to follow them. Continuing, Bishop Halsey said: When you broke down in your class meeting service, we did also; when you broke down in your publication interests, we did so too. [Applause.] We love you as our friends in this country, and we believe that time will demonstrate that you are our friends. Our people are beginning to feel it more and more every day. We are beginning to feel a nearness to you. Through the providence of God we were made slaves; we could not help that, but slavery has been overruled, and it has been the means of the civilization of the African people. He could not but believe that they were made slaves by hands of providence. We need help to educate our ministers. In starting out for ourselves our church had but a stinted outfit, and, being set apart, the churches had worked against each other. Disintegration and alienation are the monstrosities of modern Methodism. [Applause.] We have reached a period when we are independent and look forward to a better day. While the colored ministers of other denominations had gone off to politics, he was glad to say none of their preachers had. He believed in letting people act as they saw fit in that regard, but preachers should be holy men, with the principles of truth and righteousness.

Rev. W. H. Potter has been elected editor of the Wesleyan Advocate, the price of which has been reduced to $2 per annum.

## WORK AMONG THE FREEDMEN,

**The Northern Presbyterian Assembly on Its Southern Missions.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—The Presbyterian general assembly convened at 9 o'clock this morning with a full attendance. After the usual devotional exercises began the real work of the session. This forenoon was mainly devoted to the consideration of work among the freedmen, which came up with the presentation of the report of the standing committee on freedmen. This set forth the nature, condition and extent of the educational and mission work among the colored people of the south. The financial statement shows $60,467 expended in this work last year against $48,102 the previous year, while the receipts from all sources for schools and missions exceeded those of the preceding year by $10,000, which $10,000 came from the colored people themselves. There are now 168 colored Presbyterian churches, with 12 456 members; fifty-six schools with 6,088 scholars; three chartered institutions with 967 students; four schools with 976 scholars and 157 Sabbath-schools with 10,243 scholars. The assembly was addressed by Dr. Allen, secretary of the Freedmen's committee, on the importance of this great work and the necessity for much more liberal contributions. Dr. Lawrence, of Biddle university, a colored college of North Carolina, made an appeal for contributions for that institution, showing that it was doing a great work in educating the colored people. Governor Cullom, who was listening to these addresses, briefly expressed his convic ion of the necessity of educating the colored people of the south in order to make them good citizens. The report of the committee was finally adopted. Judge Strong, of the supreme court, read the majority report of the standing committee on home missions, which is expected to occasion more of a contest than any subject before the assembly. The majority of the committee recommended the reconstruction of the methods of conducting the home missionary work of the church, reviewing the question of states' rights, by proposing that the individual Presbyterian should decide the manner of disbursing the means raised for the cause within their territory, instead of allowing the board of home missions to control these matters as at present.

## LIFE INSURANCE SWINDLES.

**Report of the New York Legislative Committees on Their Management.**

ALBANY, May 23.—The special committee appointed to examine certain life insurance receiverships, made its report to-day. It is very lengthy and condemns the management of several of the companies in severe terms. It says of the Universal North America and the companies associated with the latter: "It may be said that swindler succeeded swindler, and company swallowed company, until the last one, empty and denuded of all available assets, fell into a receiver's hands. The Globe had been the factor in a grand real estate speculation throughout. The insurance department seems to have been powerless and indifferent in asserting its authority, or protecting policyholders. The reporter says of the receiverships not one of them was so managed as to restore the company to a solvent state, nor does any such policy appear to have been attempted.

The report says that among the scores and hundreds of orders of court made in various legal proceedings connected with the administration of these trusts, a vast majority were signed by one judge. Extraordinary blanks were prepared by the counsel for the receiver, one of which bore the name of this judge printed in anticipation of future needs. Especially was it true that the orders directing money to be paid were signed by him to the almost entire exclusion of his associate. This fact in and of itself would reflect favorably upon his industry, and upon his willingness to assume the responsibility, and would warrant no discrediting imputation, but the very expense and delay which are the most questionable incidents of receiverships, are inseparably connected with these orders. Many of the individual payments seemed wasteful and reckless. None of them could ever have been made, and no doubtful act or line of policy on the part of any receiver could have possessed any efficiency except for this judicial sanction. The report, after further comments on the course of Judge Westbrook, adds: "Such an official in such circumstances was not justified in repeatedly signing orders that will not stand the test of a close inspection, although they were consented to by those among whom the money was divided. To say that such consent relieves the judge from responsible and attentive action, is to assert an unworthy and intolerable conception of the nature of judicial functions and attitude."

## THE KEROSENE FLAME

**Which Led to the Detection of a Brutal Step-Mother's Crime—About Train Robbers.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—The Sun special from Rappahannock, Va., narrates a murder committed by Mrs. Maria Bruce, the victim being her step-daughter, aged ten years. She had conceived a hatred for the girl because of the latter's disapproval of her father's second marriage. Entering the house in a bad humor, she seized a poker and beat the girl's head to a jelly. She then carried the body to a cabin in the field, and pouring kerosene over the clothes endeavored to burn it. Some neighbors hastened to the scene and arrested the woman.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Dispatch's Little Rock special says: "A band of vigilants has been chasing eight horse thieves in Missouri for two weeks. Three were captured near Kirbyville, and lynched; the other five escaped, but one has been since killed, one mortally shot, a third captured and in jail. The other two are now hemmed in on White river and will be captured and lynched today."

GALVESTON, May 23.—A dispatch from Marshall to the News, says that James A. Martin and W. D. McDonald, participants in the celebrated train robbery near Ranger, on the Texas Pacific railroad a few weeks since, arrived there late on Saturday night in the custody of the officers.

LITTLE ROCK, May 23.—W. F. Whitton was killed by Edward McPherson ot Russellville Station to-day after leaving the magistrate's office where McPherson had arraigned Whitton for running away with Mrs. McPherson.

DOVER, N. H., May 23.—In Stafford, yesterday, Ed Fay, aged 50, shot his wife, from whom he had been separated, as she was returning from a visit to her mother's grave. He was arreste d.

## MOSES TAYLOR DEAD.

**The End of a Long and Useful Career of the New York Railroad Millionaire.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—Moses Taylor died this morning.

Mr. Taylor was president of the City Bank of New York, and was a man noted for great financial ability, ranking as a railroad financier by the side of Vanderbilt. He was a heavy owner of Georgia Central railroad stock, and had other large railroad interests in the state. He was a director of the Central railroad, and was a firm friend and backer of Colonel William M. Wadley, in whose ability as a railroad manager he had unlimited confidence. His entire stock was always voted in accordance with the views of Mr. Wadley. Mr. Taylor had amassed a fortune of probably forty million dollars, the accumulations of a long business career.

He was about seventy-two years old at the time of his death. About a year ago he was stricken with paralysis, and for some months he has not been actively engaged in business. In nothing that goes to make up a man of power in business circles could it be said that he was lacking. He always kept his own counsel, was his own banker, and was invincible in any enterprise that he might undertake. In statue he was nearly six feet and slender. His movements were quick, and in conversation he spoke rapidly. He had a large acquaintance in the south, and had a number of personal friends in Atlanta.

## ON TO OKLAHOMA.

**An Appeal to the Authorities for the Removal of the Invaders.**

CHICAGO, May 23.—In a letter dated April 29, the secretary of the interior says he is informed by Mr. H. C. Hambly, of Parsons, Kansas, that a settlement is being made in the Oklahoma district by the followers of Captain Payne, and requests the secretary of war to take steps for their removal. Hambly places the number of these settlers at 1,500. Captain Carroll made an investigation and finds Mr. Hambly's statement incorrect. The Oklahoma district has been thoroughly scouted at intervals of ten days during the past three months, and only one party of six men were discovered in the district. They were arrested and sent out of the Indian territory. A company of cavalry and a detachment of Indian scouts are stationed in the Okalahoma country with orders to arrest and expel all unauthorized persons. That no one may be deceived by the representations of Captain Payne it is announced that the government will not permit settlements on the Oklahoma lands.

## THE DEFENSE ENTERED UPON.

**The Malleys Now Displaying Their Side of the Case**

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—The prosecution in the Malley case rested this forenoon. The seven lawyers for the defense then held a consultation, and Mr. Blydenburgh stated, as the result of the conference, that they had concluded to make no opening, but to leave their story to the testimony of the witnesses. The testimony for the defense then began. Half a dozen witnesses testified to having seen Jennie Cramer alone on the afternoon of August 4, the day before her dead body was found. No other testimony was given.

## ARABI BEY'S STAND

### IN FAVOR OF RESISTANCE TO FOREIGN AGGRESSION.

**Minister Say Concludes to Remain in Office—The Jewish Persecutions in Russia—Michael Davitt's Ticket-of-Leave—The Business in Commons—Other Foreign Notes.**

Special Dispatch to the Constitution.

LONDON, May 23.—It is understood that private dispatches were received in London from Egypt this afternoon, stating that the situation is becoming alarming, and that it is generally considered that the presence of Turkish troops will be necessary to prevent an outbreak. An interview has taken place between Arabi Bey and the French consul, in connection with the efforts to induce Arabi Bey and the rebellious army officers to leave Egypt, but it was without result. Arabi Bey maintained that the country was with him in favor of a determined resistance. The consul replied that Arabi Bey was ill-informed, as the chamber of notables were almost unanimously against him.

LONDON, May 23.—Sir William E. Harcourt, home secretary, stated in the house of commons this afternoon, that Michael Davitt is subject to the conditions of his ticket-of-leave, which will be revoked if he speaks contrary to law and order. The house of commons this afternoon adopted the motion of Mr. Gladstone that the various stages of the repression bill and the adjourned debate on the arrears of rent bill, shall have precedence over all other business until the house shall otherwise order. The arrears of rent bill passed at its second reading in the house of commons this afternoon.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

DUBLIN, May 23.—The bishop of Limerick has refused to sanction the reappointment of Father Sheehy to a curacy in his diocese. The Cork corporation has offered a reward of £1,000 for the discovery of the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke. A dispatch to the St. James Gazette, at London, says: We hear on authority we cannot disregard that under Secretary Burke was followed for protection by a constable on the day of his assassination; but the constable, just before the murder, was lured away by a false report that a woman was being murdered.

THE PERSECUTED JEWS.

BOSTON, May 23.—Edward King telegraphs from London to the Boston Journal that the Russian papers were ordered yesterday to omit, hereafter, any report of the massacres of Jews, and not to discuss the question. The Vienna Presse says that so tremendous was the crush of refugees in Brody yesterday, who were applying for assistance to proceed to America, that one man was crushed to death. Three hundred fresh refugees are expected to arrive in Brody to-day.

PARIS, May 23.—It is thought that President Grevy will refuse to accept the resignation of M. Leon Say, minister of finance. The chamber of deputies will have an opportunity of reconsidering its action in favor of discussing the proposal substituting the duty on alcohols for a duty on wines and beers, which is opposed by M. Say. The chamber has, by a vote of 302 to 36, adopted an order of the day expressing confidence in M. Leon Say, who will accordingly remain in office. M. Roustan had an audience with President Grevy yesterday, prior to his departure for his new post as French minister at Washington.

MADRID, May 23.—The cabinet at its council yesterday resolved to proceed with the reforms in their own way, regardless of the manifestations of a few impotent malcontents. Prime Minister Sagesta expressed himself as opposed to any modification of the cabinet.

## ROSCOE CONKLING TALKS

**And Denies the Charges of Bargaining for Office and Other Matters.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—As the controversy in reference to Mr. Conkling's course during the senatorial contest last year has been recently renewed, and grave charges of "corrupt bargains," &c', have been made in this connection, a representative of the Herald recently called on the ex-senator with a view of obtaining the facts of the case within his knowledge from his own lips. Though well known to be averse to interviews, Mr. Conkling consented in the present instance to be questioned and the following conversation ensued:

Reporter—"Have you seen the article originating with the Kingston Freeman last Friday making charges against you in connection with last year's senatorial canvass."

Mr. Conkling—"Yes, it has been shown me."

Reporter—"I would be glad to know what you have to say about it?"

Mr. Conkling—"My habit has been never to reply to slanders however foul. I have for years silently endured newspaper assaults most cruel in character and having not the slightest foundation in fact. It may be that this habit of silence has encouraged calumny; friends tell me it has, and, as you ask it, I will say something of this particular libel. It seems to consist of three parts, or of three charges. First, That I became a candidate for re-election of my own head and not by the advice and wish of party associates. Second, That friends and supporters from time to time urged me to desist and wishdraw, and that I refused to do so. Third, That a 'corrupt bargain' was about to be consummated for my election and that of another person, and that I was a party to this bargain. The term 'corrupt bargain' is used by the Kingston paper, but for some reason is changed in reprints in other papers to 'questionable means.' Each of these charges is without truth, and positively against truth."

"My name was used for re-election, and I went to Albany because of the urgent advice or request of all those with whom I had opportunity to consult. My going to Albany was one of the most reluctant acts of my life. I did not go there to solict votes. I never asked any man to vote for me. My presence there was insisted on by others on the ground that it was due to all that information and explanation should be given respecting the resignation and the causes which led to it, and that such information should come directly from me. So much as to the first charge. "Second—Not one of those whose judgment had been given in favor of my standing for re-election ever advised or suggested a withdrawal. On the contrary, though I repeatedly made the suggestion myself, not one of the friends whose advice had determined my action ever approved or assented to any course other than the one pursued. Third—No bargain, corrupt or otherwise to which I was a party, was ever made or proposed in the whole course of the senatorial controversy. I know of no fact giving color to such an allegation. If there be such a fact it is unknown to me. Now you see you have made me break my habit to let pass in silence the numberless falsehoods which have made me their target. Only a day or two since I was told that a story is going the rounds that some time ago, in Cleveland, I grossly insulted a number of leading citizens who were polite enough to offer to escort me to Cincinnati. The story is very false and vicious, and many others still worse might be mentioned. It is impossible, however, to follow up and deny these lying accusations.

**Engaged for Shipment.**

NEW YORK, May 23.—The amount of gold engaged for shipment to Europe to-morrow is estimated to be $3,000,000.

## THE TURF AT HOME AND ABROAD

**The Epsom Summer Meeting—The Baltimore Races—At Louisville.**

LONDON, May 23.—The Epsom summer meeting commenced to-day. The race for the Woodcote stakes for two year olds was won by Beau Brummel; Mr. Lefevre's brown filly, Hauteur, second, and T. E. Walker's bay colt, Tindram, third. There were 8 starters, including Lorillard's bay colt, Massasoit.

THE LOUISVILLE COURSE.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—The first race, selling race, purse $300, horses, one mile, usual conditions—Pope Leo won by a length, well in hand; Regiside second, Saunter third, Ida B., Tax-Gatherer, Pathfinder, Churchill, George Hokes, Bowling Green, Willie Parker, Mamir O., Hamadon and Bismuth in the order named. Time, 1:49¾. The winner was entered to be sold at $1,500, and was bought in. The second race, club purse $250 for two year olds, five furlongs, George Kenney won by a head; Wandering, second; Bonairette, third; Chatter, Belle of Mt. Zoah, Haddasco, Bridlemere, Idle Pat, following. Time, 106½. The third race, merchant stakes for all ages, $50 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added, 1¼ miles. Hindoo won by a length; Checkmate, second; Runneymede, third, and Creosote last, three lengths behind Runnymede. Time—mile, 1:45¼, 1¼ mile, 1:59½. The fourth race, club purse $200, ¾ mile, Pride won by 3 lengths; Carley B. second, Tonawanda 3rd, Flora, Robert Bruce, Glendower and Frenchie Shy in the order named. Time—1:18½. The fifth race, club purse $350, mile heats, Brambaletta won the first two heats and the race. Time—1:49¾, 1:48¼.

THE BALTIMORE COURSE.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The opening of the spring meeting of the Maryland jockey club to-day at Pimlico was an entire success. The track was rather heavy and several seconds slow, but the running was fine, and all the races were contested. The first race, dash of three fourths of a mile for maidens of all ages—purse $250—Venus won, three lengths ahead of Vulcan second, Kinney third, Drogheda, Mandamus, Reverberation, Imelga, Vestella, Datiful Daughter and Clyde Hall following. Time 1:22. The second race, annual homebred stakes for foals of 1879, $50 entrance, one-half forfeit, club added $500, one mile—Oakdale finished an easy winner, Colonel Watson 2d, and Eula twenty lengths behind. Time 1:49. The third race, 1¼ miles for all ages, purse $400—Crickmore finished in a hand gallop, three lengths ahead; Minerva second, Strathspey third, followed by Ohio Boy, Palanca and Prospero. Time 2:16¼. The fourth race was Rancoras handicap, 1¼ miles, all ages, $50 entrance, half forfeit, club added $600, Blue Lodge finished an easy winner two lengths ahead of Greenland, Kruppgun, Volusia, Clarence, Colonel Sprague, Bounce, Little Buttercup, Baby, Tuscaloosa and Bye-and-Bye. Time 1:59⅔. The fifth and last race was mile heats for all ages, purse $600—first heat, Sweet Home and Surge ran a dead heat, Sweet Home took the second heat, Surge the third and fourth, and the race. Time 1:47, 1:48½, 1:49, 1:50.

## HOG AND HOMINY.

**A Great Speculator's Views as to Their Immediate Future.**

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—P. D. Armour, a gentleman who gets the credit for almost every corner either in pork or grain which is engineered on the Chicago market, was on 'change today. "Is pork going up or down?" queried the reporter. "I think it is going up. The time will come this year when people will think they are buying pork cheap when they get it for $23 or $24 a barrel." "And how soon will that happy time arrive?" "There will not be long to wait for it. Barreled pork is the cheapest article in the provision line now." "Is there any truth in the statement that you are in the coming pork corner?" "I? Oh, no; quite the contrary. I am out of corners altogether. I am in the church, you know." "Still, pork is to be cornered by the unregenerate, they say." "It would not surprise me to hear that pork was cornered. I never saw the market in a condition where it would be so easy to corner. Any man 21 years old, with a very little money and a very little confidence in himself, could do just as he pleased with pork just now. It would be no trick to capture the market." "Is the hog crop so bad?" "No, I think the receipts for June will be as high as they were last year. After that they will fall off. You must understand that the fluctuations do not depend on the relations of supply and demand nowadays. This market depends on impressions, one might almost say emotions." "And the hog supply has nothing to do with the price of pork." "No, but the imagination working upon a suppositious supply of pork has to do with it very seriously." "And how about wheat cornering?" "I'll say this: I would have no respect at all for the ability of any man with average brains who could not without money and with very little credit force wheat up fifteen cents a bushel. I can see no reason why wheat should not call for twenty cents a bushel more than it is to-day. This is a year when people will have to pay high for what they eat, particularly for all kinds of meat."

Mr. Armour returned to Chicago this evening, and will shortly sail for Europe. His visit, taken in connection with recent rumors from Chicago and the east, has caused considerable stir among provision men, and the long heads are trimming their sails to catch the breeze that they think will brow them on to fortune.

## TROUBLESOME TIMES.

**On Account of the Marriage of a Jew to an Episcopalian.**

DALLAS, May 23.—The Jews of this city are preparing for the observance of the feast of weeks. There is some trouble among the Israelites. Last Sunday Rabbi Sohul united in marriage Solonon Wolf, a prominent Jewish merchant, and Miss Callie Stephenson, a member of the Episcopal church, she renouncing her faith and embracing that of her husband. The young ladies of the congregation, Emanuel, objected that the marriage was not publicly announced as is the custom of the Jews, and a great deal of talk was the result. At a meeting at Temple Emanuel, last night, the rabbi defined his course from the pulpit by saying that he was the rabbi, and as such understood his business, and would defend his manhood in any manner necessary, which was taken to mean that he was ready for a fight. This announcement had the effect to quiet matters for the present at least, but it is believed it will be renewed.

## THE SENATOR'S YOUNG BRIDE.

**Christianey Exposing His Own Senility and His Wife's Frivolity.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—Voluminous depositions in the Christiancy divorce suit, taken before the commissioner, were forwarded to Washington to-night. They comprise the testimony of Judge Christiancy's two sons, George and Victor. The former testifies to amours carried on between Mrs. Christiancy and the man Haight at Lima and other places in Peru, setting forth facts of a shameful character. The latter narrates a variety of circumstances in Washington, among which was an effort on Mrs. Christiancy's part to get witness to assist her in procuring abortion which he refused to do. She afterwards told him that she had secured the aid of a druggist, accomplishing her purpose. All the testimony is of this same general character, and bears heavily against Mrs. Christiancy.

The condition of the Jews throughout Russia is said to be alarming. The Moscow merchants have sent a memorial to the government setting forth the disastrous consequences of expelling the Jews from the country.

# GEORGIA NEWS.

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

**The Case of Atlanta Merchants in Griffin—The Active Enterprises of Middle Georgia—A Proposed Railroad—Athens Water Works and Aristocracy—Artesian Albany.**

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

GRIFFIN, May 23.—In the case of the City Council vs. Almond and Maxwell, the two representatives of an Atlanta firm, before the council this afternoon on appeal from the city court, the judgment of the city court fining the aforesaid gentlemen was reversed, upon the ground that they had violated no law of the city. Judge F. D. Dismuke was for the defense—a good lawyer and hard to get away with.

GRIFFIN, May 22.—The quotation, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," very pertinently applies to Griffin's present pressing demand for better facilities with which to keep pace with the swelling tide of progress which is beginning to pour in from every quarter. Something has held us in the background long enough. The spirit of lethargy no longer pervades our community, fame and fortune beckons us on, and to simply say that we are going on but tamely expresses it, and if we don't climb the golden stair before Gabriel blows his solo, we'll see you later with more fruit and flowers than ever graced any place but Eden. Of course everybody in the United States has heard and is still hearing something about Griffin, Ga. The name of Griffin is getting to be a household word even among the Canadians, some of whom have bought land adjacent to the place and will become citizens. The fruit growing interest is still advancing, and the fact is developing itself that this is "the section," the most successful portion of Georgia or the whole southern country, perhaps the United States, in fact America, to pursue such enterprises. Cunningham's 540 acres of the different varieties of fruits speaks volumes, and the vineclad hills of Woodruff's fruit farm heralds this as the garden spot of the world.

John Keller's sixty acres of solid grape cuttings, set out last fall, opposite the Woodruff farm, are growing off beautifully, and in two years time will be bearing quantities of grapes second to none in the country. There are numerous other parties here who are engaging in fruit culture as a business, and letters are received daily, and people are coming here from different parts of the country to inquire into this sudden outburst of fortune with the intention of taking a hand. It is to be hoped that the fruit-growers' convention which meets in Atlanta next Thursday will effect some kind of an arrangement by which the crop can be moved. Griffin will send a full delegation, and I think, from the manifest interest being taken in this matter that there will be quite a representative gathering of the yeomanry of old Georgia. We look forward with more than usual interest to the action of this convention.

A PROPOSED RAILROAD.

A communication was published in last Sunday's Daily News by some enterprising gentleman touching upon the importance of the connecting link between Griffin and the Macon and Brunswick railroad extension. The question has been agitated for sometime, and is now assuming proportions which begin to look like business. The idea that a place the size of Griffin, possessing attractions second to none in Georgia, should let the opportunity of building about 13 miles of railroad which would so materially increase her wealth and population pass would put us three centuries behind the age in point of progress, but we are going to build this road; first, because we can and second, because we are obliged to if we want to continue to improve. As fast as the facts are unearthed in regard to this enterprise they will be given to the public so that the vast multitude who are desirous of making this their future home may have ample time to pack their little calico trunks.

Last Saturday was certainly a red letter in the history of the spring dry goods trade in Griffin. The fact that our merchants are unquestionably the leaders in low prices for this immediate section had been pretty extensively advertised by means of circulars and through the newspapers, which had the desired effect of waking up the country people for miles around. No use in talking, people are bound to go where they can buy goods the cheapest. The trade was not confined to any one store in particular, but from what I can learn the patronage was general. So the noted dry goods war which was recently waged here turns out to be a blessing in disguise for all.

Abel Wright, the most successful German carp culturist in Georgia, made a shipment of one thousand young carp by express today. He also has large orders to fill for Michigan, Texas and Mississippi. This is something of an item itself, when young carp are bringing twenty dollars a hundred. (It might be well to note the fact that Mr. Wright is a resident of Griffin.) H. B. L.

ATHENS WATER WORKS.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ATHENS, May 22.—Messrs. Yancey and Talmadge have just returned from Charlotte, where they went to examine her system of water works, and are very favorably impressed with them. They will report back to the council to accept the proposition of the Holley system, which is to supply the city with water, allowing forty hydrants, for the annual rental of $2,000, with the privilege of buying at the end of every ten years, the value of property to be assessed by arbitrators.

And still they come. 'Tis but natural, though, that Atlanta should turn to her dear old mother, Athens, for rest and comfort, and gladly she welcomes them. Now it is Alex R. Jones, of Atlanta, and lady, who have come to be the guests of Miss Florida Carr for some days. Mrs. Welborn Hill has also come to join Dr. and Mrs. Johnson in their visit.

I rode through Cobham recently. It caused a feeling of sadness to see the dissecting hand of time at work upon the once grand homes of our departed aristocracy. Many of these elegant grounds are being divided into smaller lots to meet the demands for "up-town" property. A pretty cottage has just been built on a part of Dr. Crawford Long' former lot, and is now the house of Mr. McKee, one of our progressive merchants. It was pleasant to see the lovely home of the late Chief Justice Lumpkin still standing, a beautiful monument to the refinement and taste of that great man. So well is it preserved by its present owner, Colonel A. K. Childs.

ARTESIAN ALBANY.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ALBANY, May 21.—Notwithstanding the copious rains we have had of late, our farmers are beginning to look wistfully to the signs for more. Our thirsty soil drinks up a deluge so quickly that but few traces are left after a short season of warm sunshine. Oat cutting has been going on actively for the past two weeks, but a great portion of the crop is still unmatured. The corn crop is par excellence, the best prospect so far seen in this section since the war. Even on the thin gray lands around Albany, the stalk looks remarkably green and vigorous. June being regarded, however, the critical month for corn in this latitude, it is rather early yet to forecast the outcome of this crop. If it only holds its own, without any very serious drawback, the grain and provision problem in southwest Georgia will be fairly solved for one year at least. Several of our large planters in town yesterday expressed the opinion that the late cold wave had done very little if any damage to the cotton, most of it being large enough to be beyond the reach of slight climatic changes. The stand is everywhere unusually good. The piping for the artesian well water has been laid through Broad street, and its thirty-odd gallons of waste water per minute will now be utilized and appreciated. The water continues to grow in favor. Every day, "from early morn till dewy eve," and far into the night, crowds flock around the fountain to quaff from its pellucid and beautiful stream. "The best water in the state of Georgia" is the invariable and universal verdict. Hundreds of gallons are hauled away every day to supply the country around. The railroads likewise take on a supply on every outgoing train. It is something remarkable how increasingly palatable it becomes to a habitual user. Its detergent properties too, are unsurpassed, and a bath in the water is more than a luxury.

Albany is glad to note that Congressman H. G. Turner has secured an appropriation of $25,000 for the Flint. This is $10,000 in excess of the last appropriation; $15,000 of this appropriation goes to the work between Albany and Bainbridge, and $10,000 between Albany and Montezuma. Colonel P. M. Slaughter, in charge of the entire work, stated a few days since that his force at Hellgate, a rocky and dangerous passage between Newton and Bainbridge, and the only one by the way of any consequence, had about two months more of work to do in the way of blasting and dredging, when it would be made a safe passage for ordinary river craft, sufficiently wide and deep. An immense quantity of work can be done this summer with the present appropriation. Flint river may yet prove a more efficient factor in reducing railroad tariffs and discriminations than any high salaried railroad commission. Your correspondent saw some time last year a carefully compiled statistical table of the amount of cotton and other produce shipped annually from the counties lying along and contiguous to the river in Georgia, and it was, as might be supposed, something enormous in proportions. Once secure a safe transit, and the bulk of this freight would naturally seek the water transportation.

Politics are excessively dull about us just now. Neither the postponement of the independent mass meeting nor the organized democratic convention in June, appear to excite much comment. The candidacy and election of Mr. Stephens, are generally accepted as accomplished facts, though some of the ultra organized would show a disposition to kick the traces a little, did not prudential considerations forbid. Of aspirants to the subordinate offices we have but little as yet.

G. W. AWTRY DEAD.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

CARROLLTON, May 22.— The Hon. G. W. Awtry died at his residence in Villa Rica, Ga., on Sunday evening, the 21st instant, after a long and painful illness, in the 57th year of his age. He was a man of great moral worth, sterling integrity and unblemished character, and stood deservedly high in all the various relations of life. He had the honor, on more than one occasion, of representing the good people of Carroll county in their state councils, having been a member of the lower house of representives at the last session of our legislature, acquitting himself with honor and distinction to his name, and a credit to his county.

He was highly and favorably connected, being a brother-in-law of the Hon. W. W. Merrell, of this place, and also related to the Cobb and many other good families of Carroll county. He left a host of friends and relatives, scattered throughout the state, to mourn the loss of a good, true and useful man.

Our clever young merchant, Mr. John W. Basken, of this place, met with a very serious accident on yesterday evening. Returning home from a visit to his father's, five and one-half miles above here, on the road leading to Villa Rica, near Shady Grove post-office, his horse became frightened and unmanageable and ran away, throwing himself, wife and child out of the buggy. Mr. B. was seriously though not dangerously hurt, while his wife and child escaped with little or no injury.

A petition has been sent up to his excellency, Governor A. H. Colquitt, in behalf of Moon and Haney, praying a commutation of their death sentence to that of imprisonment for life, in the chain gang. In a day or two more they will know their doom. Next Friday week, the second day of June, is the time appointed by the law for their execution, and as the day approaches we certainly have a very faint conception of their feelings of anguish and dread for the future; and if they receive no pardon here, it is hoped that they will find a ransom in the blood of a merciful and crucified Savior.

The Rev. T. C. Boykin, Baptist state Sunday-school evangelist, has been spending several days with us, in the interest of the great and good cause which he has so much at heart. He had large and attentive audiences during his brief stay here, and said many beautiful and interesting things upon the subject of Sunday-schools and advice to parents in regard to raising up and training their children in the way they should go. He is certainly the right man in the right place.

CALHOUN CHIPS.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

CALHOUN, May 22.—Mr. J. E. Parrott, of this place, on returniug from Atlanta a few days since, fell from the car while in motion and was seriously injured. Mr. Parrott is subject to spells of dizziness or vertigo, and he thinks that while passing from one coach to another he was thus attacked, and was unconsciously pitched from the train. His condition is somewhat improved, and his friends hope to soon see him out again. Mr. H. C. Hunt has a field of wheat, about three miles off Calhoun of from sixty to eighty acres, from which he expects to harvest from twelve to sixteen hundred bushels, which would make his entire crop yield from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre. Mr. H. F. Ferguson is erecting a handsome two story brick building, which will be an ornament to the town, and when filled with goods, quite an acquisition to its business interests. Mr. B. M. Harlan is building a neat and beautiful residence. Miss Jessie McLean, from Atlanta, is visiting friends in Calhoun.

ROME RAMBLINGS.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

ROME, May 23.—One million and two hundred thousand shad were placed in our rivers yesterday by Mr. Quinn, of the fish commission. Rome has the base ball fever. There are several match games every week. The Israelites of this city will celebrate the festival of Penticost to-morrow. Several deaths have occurred in this county within the last two days. Among these are Mrs. B. H. Craig, and Rev. Kinchin Rambo, one of the oldest settlers. He was eighty-two years of age, and a highly esteemed citizen. Rome expects to have a first-class Fourth of July celebration. Delegations from other cities will be present, and a lively time is expected.

JOHN A. SMITH & CO.

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., May 23.—In the letter of C. T. L. in to-day's CONSTITUTION, entitled "Gainesville," the firm referred to as John A. Davis & Co., should have been John A. Smith & Co. Colonel J. B. Estes and wife, Miss Georgia Long, Mrs. A. Whelchel, Mr. Willie Whelchel and Glen Bond left this morning as delegates to the state Sabbath school convention, which meets in Savannah on Thursday next.

**The Cat and the Fox.**

From the Butler Herald.

Messrs. Peed & Halley have quite a curiosity at their store. Mr. J. L. Parker, while out in the woods a few days ago, discovered a fox den, in which were two young gray foxes, scarcely old enough to have their eyes opened. One of these animals Mr. Parker secured and brought to town, the other one having been carried away during his absence by the mother of the brutes. Messrs. Peed & Halley having a cat that had recently lost a brood of young kittens, the fox was given to her, and is now being nursed and raised by the cat with perfect care and devotion.

# NEW SWITZERLAND.

THE SWISS COLONY NEAR MOUNT AIRY, GEORGIA.

**Twenty Families Already There—They Brought from $2,000 to $5,000 Each and Have Expended $60,000 Already—A Swiss Dinner—The Class of Immigrants.**

Special Correspondence of The Constitution.

NEW SWITZERLAND, GA., May 21, 1882.—The traveler on the Air Line railroad has recently noticed a beautiful Swiss cottage on the left side of the track going north about two miles and a half from Mount Airy in Habersham county. This building was erected by the Richmond and Danville company and is intended as an "immigrants home." The cottage is a beautiful structure, built after a miniature model owned by one of the Swiss colonists who brought it over from the old country. It is thoroughly Swiss in every detail and is said to be the handsomest depot between Atlanta and New York. On this point, however, I am not posted, though I know I never saw a prettier building. In the absence of any information as to technical names for this style of architecture, I will state that it is a frame building with the weather-boarding put on the inside, the beams and braces, uprights and all being nicely bevelled and finished in the best possible manner. The house is painted a very light tint of green, while the framework is in a darker green, with the edges a pretty red. There is any quantity of scroll saw work all over the roof, under the eaves and around the verandahs, which makes the entire effect very attractive indeed. The place has been christened New Switzerland in honor of a colony of Swiss people who have settled here. At present the place is lonely enough, and this morning when I got off here and looked around for the sight of a familiar or even any kind of a face, I found nothing but this depot and another frame cottage a little distance from the road. To this latter place I went at once. It was the only sign of an habitation I could see. Arrived at the gate, I saw a foreign looking gentleman at the window engaged in writing at a desk. In a moment he saw me and came out to give me welcome.

"Is this the Swiss colony?" I asked, when we had shaken hands.

"Ya," he replied, in awful English.

"Well, I want to see the head man of the colony. Where does he live?"

"I'm a bootcher."

"I know; but THE CONSTITUTION wants to know something about the colony. Where is it?"

"Misder Peidermann vas der agent," he replied in the worst broken English I ever heard. At first I didn't know what he meant. Then I asked again, "Where does he live?"

"About a miles."

"What direction from here?"

"About a miles."

"Yes; but which way?"

"About a miles," he answered, in the same unaltered, honest disaffected monotone, pointing down the road, which led off at right angles from the depot. Bidding him a ready adieu, I started off to find "Mr. Piedermann."

I walked for half an hour, I suppose, and the only sign of life I saw was what I heard, and what I heard was the tinkling of sheep bells. At last I met a horse in the road, loose. Then I knew an habitation must be near. I had concluded that "a" in German must mean "three," for it seemed that far to the agent's house. I found Mr. Beidermann at home. His place impressed me before I reached it. A large barn, good orchards, a nice dwelling and well built out houses, white-washed fences, and all showed a thrift that I knew meant a little more than is generally accomplished by the average Georgia farmer. The owner of this place is Mr. C. A. Beidermann, a gentleman of most agreeable manners, and possessed of more than ordinary business sagacity. In the yard, as I entered, I saw two other Switzers, young men who assisted Mr. Biedermann on the farm. When we entered the house I was presented to Madame Biederman, a lady of refinement and education, and whom many people in Atlanta will remember on account of her thorough business ways, she having visited the gate city on a number of occasions. Madame Biedermann does pretty much all the managing of her husband's business, while his time is occupied giving the colony his personal attention.

A SWISS DINNER.

Being somewhat after noon when I arrived, I was invited to dine at Mr. Biedermann's, where I had a regular Swiss dinner, consisting of very fine pea soup, fish, tender vegetables, mutton—very good mutton, too—peas, bread, plums, and as fine coffee as I ever tasted. They live well and have as fine butter and milk as one would want to see. Dinner over, I commenced to put the probe to mine host concerning the colony and all they were doing.

"How many families are there here?" I asked.

"About twenty in all."

"Do you look for more soon?"

"Yes, I look for a family to-morrow, and others this month. There are now about eighty people in the colony, and I presume fifty more will be along soon."

"You have only recently returned from Switzerland, I believe; did you accomplish much over there?"

"Well, not as much as I would have desired. I lacked money and could not work against the dozens of emigrant agents who are always there from the western states. I was sent out by the Air-Line people, but they did not give me enough means to work as I could have done. I did the best I could, however. What I needed was a good, well illustrated German pamphlet to spread among the people. I had only 4,000 of these which I wrote myself and had printed in Germany, but they were only a handful compared to the hundreds of thousands sent over there by the other states. They send over whole ship loads of printed matter, have well paid agents to distribute them and consequently it is a difficult task to work up an emigration scheme to Georgia. These pamphlets contain the most exaggerated accounts of the different points along the lines of the western railroads, and it is an easy matter to influence foreigners to accept the so-called wonderful offers.

"If Georgia would give me a little encouragement I am sure I could soon work up a showing for the state that would greatly benefit us. The south has been grossly misrepresented abroad. We ought to commence to spread more about our resources. This state ought by all means to do something in this matter, and ought to do it at once."

"What class of people have settled here?"

"Only the very best. I have been particularly careful about selecting people. I refused hundreds of applications in Switzerland because they were not the class of people we wanted. We don't want a horde of mechanics; we want good farmers. I would like a good blacksmith and wagon maker, but aside from these we do not want any but farmers. We have no use for shoemakers and others here—we can buy such things. Now our butcher is a necessity. He is doing a good business already and is shipping beef and mutton almost every day to Atlanta."

"Do you intend making cheese?"

"No, we cannot afford to do that when we can get thirty-five cents for a gallon of milk. What we shall do will be to establish a creamery here with a branch in Atlanta. We can then send all our butter and milk down on the early morning train."

"How much money did each of these families bring with them?"

"They brought, in actual cash, from $2 000 to $5,000 each. As I have said, I only brought and sought the most solid people. These who are here are good, honest farmers who understand just what to do to enrich the soil and make it produce the best results."

"How much have they spent here?"

"About $50,000 or $60,000."

"How many acres does each family own?"

"They will average 160 acres to the farm. This, of course, to them, is considered an enormous tract of land. In the old country a farm of from one to five acres is an average, while a man who runs a forty-acre farm is looked upon as one of the big individuals of the country."

"What is considered a sign of wealth among the Swiss farmers?"

"Well, a man over there worth $100,000 is thought to be exceedingly wealthy. There are not many farmers worth even $10,000, though, so you can see that we have here only the better class of people."

"Tell me something you are doing here."

"We all strive first for good land. This has cost us about three and four dollars an acre. Then we want good cows and we always have them. We have a number of men who are paying particular attention to sheep raising. One man has now three hundred sheep grazing, and will make money by it. This same man brought out $5,000 with him and has really a fine place started. He herds his sheep regularly, gives them the best grazing lands, and gets the best prices for his mutton. We think these hills furnish as good grasses for sheep as any in the world, and I know England never produced better mutton than we can raise right here."

"Are the people pleased here?"

"Yes, without any exception. They are not used to as big a country as this, and the sight of so much land, all their own, naturally makes them bouyant and hopeful."

"Do they employ any outside aid in farming?"

"Yes, some white labor, but no colored hands are wanted. Somehow, they don't like darkies. They are poor hands at using an ax, and have to get these mountain people to aid them in building their fences. One peculiar thing about this peculiar section is that there is not much bottom land. There are probably 200 acres around here, but it is scattered. We like the climate and country, but it takes a certain time to get used to the American style of working. We farm, of course, on a different plan altogether. We are used to small farms. If a man has fifteen acres, he keeps it in a high state of cultivation and makes it produce as much as fifty ordinary acres here."

"What do you plant here?"

"We plant grain, corn and wheat, principally, while fruits will form a part of our crops. This being a high country fruits will thrive here as well or better than almost any place you can find. We plant potatoes, also, both kinds, and expect to make a good paying crop out of them."

A RIDE THROUGH THE COLONY.

After completing the above conversation, Mr. Biedermann took me on a drive through the colony. I was surprised to find such wonderful improvements going on as were everywhere visible. The sheep raiser was building barns, clearing land, while his entire place was inclosed in a substantial wire fence. Another man who brought $5,000 has really a beautiful home, and is going to make a specialty of fine cows. He has a Jersey bull, and has built every convenience for keeping milk and butter as cool as a refrigerator could make. There is another Switzer who has built a house that cost $1,200. He has also invested in a mill, and will run it in connection with his other interests.

POINTS.

As soon as Mr. Biedermann can get a little aid, he wants to finish the church already started at the depot here. These people are in a strange land, and must have some place to meet every Sunday. The railroad has built a fine immigrant's home and that is their share. A subscription has been spoken of, but no definite plans have been taken to complete the church. As soon as the people here can write and assure those at home that there is a bona fide place to worship Sundays, a fine depot, a store and all the requisites to a community, others will commence to flock here.

There has been no more important step taken than that of introducing this colony of honest workers into our state. It ought to be hailed with delight by every true Georgian who feels an interest in the development of the country.

Madame Biedermann's industrious life should be a lesson to many of our indolent women who think being a lady is the acme of human happiness.

The immigrants' home is pronounced by every one to be a most beautiful building. Its novel construction makes it very attractive to the eye. C. T. L.

## THE BUSINESS WEEK.

**The Failures in the United States Reported at Bradstreet's Last Week.**

There were 116 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the past week, a decrease of two from the preceding week, and 13 more than in the corresponding week last year. The middle states had 29, an increase of 3; New England states 21, a decrease of 4; southern states 21, a decrease of 6; western states 31, an increase of 2; California and the territories 14, an increase of 3; Canada 14, a decrease of 5. In the principal trades the failures were as follows: General traders 20; grocers 17; liquors 13; shoes 6; manufacturers 6; clothing 5; dry goods 6; hardware 5; furniture 5; jewelry 3; fancy goods 2; grain and flour 2; butchers 2; tobacco and cigars 2; drugs 1; hats 1; millinery 1. The failures have been confined mainly to small traders, dealers and manufacturers, with limited capital, the only important suspension being Edward Hixon & Co., furniture manufacturers, of Boston.

In the states of Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, the following is a list of the failures. Georgia escaped a failure during the week.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville—E. F. Gilbert, jeweler, has assigned. Liabilities, $4,000; preferred claims—Mrs. E. F. Gilbert, his wife, $1,500; G. B. Bunner, $1,000; A. A. Knight, $200.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Durham—E. H. Pogue, manufacturer of tobacco, is offering to compromise, and will probably pay 25 cents. The Citizens' National bank of Raleigh, which carried him, took possession of his factory, stock, etc., and there are $3,000 due to other creditors.

Monroe—Thomas & Redfern, general store, have been closed by the sheriff.

Raleigh—G. F. Ball, grocer, has assigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Columbia—R. N. Lowrance, hotel, has been closed by the sheriff.

TENNESSEE.

Humboldt—A. N. Steel, saloon, has been closed by the sheriff.

Memphis—Wills & Wildberry, books and stationery, are asking an extension on $2,800 indebtedness. They show assets $16,650, and liabilities $10,172, of which $4,000 is home indebtedness, on which it is said they can secure as much time as they desire.

Mt. Pelia—F. M. Tansil, dry goods, has assigned.

Union City—R. W. Davis, dry goods, has failed. Liabilities $20,000. He was sued and judgment for $1,000 was obtained against him, and attachments for $10,000 were also levied He succeeded Shaffner & Davis last fall, paying $2,000 it is said, and assuming the indebtedness. amounting to $15,000.

## MISPLACED ZEAL.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"We been havin' some more trouble into our church," remarked a Queens county farmer, as he dropped in at the office for a copy of the Eagle, and fell into conversation with the cashier.

"What is the matter this time?" was the sympathetic inquiry.

"Ye see, our pa'son took a notion to go fer the sinners, bruisers, cockfighters and them, and he preaches a sermon fer 'em, and wants 'em fer to come to the mercy seat and lay hold. They were all there, and he made a powerful impression."

"Caught some of them, eh?"

"Ketched 'em all. They rallied right up and confessed. Well, then the pa'son he says they must prove their faith by their works, and do su'thin' fer the kirk afore they backslided. And that's what made the trouble."

"Wouldn't they do it?"

"Deed they would! They wanted to do it all! The pa'son he said they would have an entertainment, and each sinner must tell what religion had done fer him and what he was willin' fer to do fer religion. The night came around and the wimmin cooked some cake and they had clam chowder and a grab bag. Some of the gals squeezed lemons in a wash tub and started a well, and others humped around with chances for rings in pies and one thing another. They had singin,' and Bub Foos squirted wind into his flute and a girl read a poem on another girl that got ketched in the snow and froze stiff before they could get her out. Oh! they had it bigger'n a wolf."

"Well, what did the converted do?"

"Hold on till I tell yer. After the godly had got through prankin', the pa'son gits up and allows that it is good to be there. Then he piles on what the christian's duty is, and fetches up against the toughs, and says that he hopes his new friends haven't forgotten the Lord and the mortgage, and wants their subscriptions. Then up jumps Jim Feely and Ben Frisbee and says they're willin fer to chip in with the rest, and they fetches out a couple of piller cases with game cocks in. The fight is to be fer the benefit of the church."

"What fight?"

"The cock fight! They proposed to fight the chickens and the crowd to bet, one-half the winnin's fer the kirk and one half fer the owner of the winnin' cock. That fetches out Lump Bennett and Jerry Watson, and they say they are willin' fer ter fight four rounds, Markis o' Queensbury rules, the gate money to go to the mortgage and ten per cent of the side bets fer the church!"

"How did that take?"

"That isn't all. Ed Berry got on a chair and allows that he had opened a faro bank in the bible class room and was willin' to play agin' anybody that wanted to drop a chip for the cause. Bill McFeeters brought in a keg of beer and other fixin's, and announced that he would make a deduction to Christians and charge nothing for the pa'son!"

"Did you bounce them?"

"Not us! They was all in earnest, and Bennett says he was willin' to do a wind up with the parson, lettin' him use his bare hands and Bennett put on the gloves. Berry allowed that Bennett didn't dare make him that offer, and that led to words. McFeeters stiffened Bennett with the sign of 'God Bless Our Home,' and Watson drove Mac outen the edifice with 'Suffer Little Children to Come unto Me.' That riled Frisbee and he goes for Feeley with 'Peace on Earth,' and somebody fires the pa'son through 'Gird on yer Armor.' It was an awful racket. The roosters had got at one another in the meantime and was goin' it for greens. The boxin' gloves was pitched in the lemonade well along with a couple o' head of girls, and Berry had hid his faro lay out behind the sign of 'Love One Another,' while he spangled Steve Williams with 'Keep My Commandments.' it was awful!"

"How did it end?"

"It ain't ended yet! The case comes up Monday, and I understand that the mortgage is to be foreclosed next week. The toughs talk of buyin' it in and startin' a theater with a moral show and two matinees, but I guess nothin' il come of it."

"How did you come to know so much about it? Were you there?"

The old man paused a moment and looked at his interlocutor.

"I'm a deacon in that church," said he, "and if you was to come to that trial Monday, and look around, yo'd think I'd been in the vicinity anyway."

**The Coming Day.**

It is not at all surprising that thoughtful men, strangers to the wonderful advantages of the southern states, should be so enthused when the facts are for the first time revealed to them. Exemptions from many physical drawbacks and hindrances, especially those of climate and seasons, which are enjoyed by our highly favored section, should of itself attract the notice of every man who is seeking a permanent home. But when we take into the account the vast range of production so justly vaunted by the south—the value of these staples and their perennial influence and value in the markets of the world we must feel assured, all local partiality out of the question, that we have a land more highly favored than has fallen to the lot of other mortals.

We, of course, have our troubles and visitations which test our management as well as our endurance. These will yield to persevering preventive effort. Our deluges of rain which at times pour down on our undulating lands we are beginning to counteract successfully by a constantly improving system of hillside ditching or draining. In the last thirty years we have made the most remarkable improvements on this idea. So in the protection and fertilizing of our bottom lands, by saving from deportation the surface soil and retaining the sedimentary parts of the overflow. But how to save the millions that have in so many years been swept from the grasp of our toiling cotton raisers by the incursions of that terrible pest, the army worm, has baffled the resources and efforts of our most ingenious and determined minds. Until very recently, the hope that we might ever be able to withstand this frightful visitor and successfully resist its ravages, has been as feasible as the attempt to stay the terrific march of cholera or yellow fever. We say until recently—for now it is an ascertained fact, beyond all dubiety, that there is no more necessity for the loss of a crop of cotton by the "worm" than by the lightnings of heaven.

Upon the streets of Atlanta, any day, may be seen one of the most unpretentious devices that man ever used to effect such wondrous results. Mr. Jackson Warner, of Texas, has invented and now exhibits an apparatus, perfectly simple and not costing. for the outfit, more than $25, by which one hand and a mule can effectually destroy the crop of worms on twenty-five acres of cotton in a day and at a cost not exceeding 20 cents per acre. This is not guess work, the reckless venture of a theory, or the audacity of humbug. It is nothing of all these or anything like it; but time and time again has this little device done its perfect work and will do it to the end of time while minerals and worms stay just what they are. It is perfectly wonderful what slight sensation all this has produced when the hope of such relief as this has down to this time been so faint and where he saving to the country can be counted by scores of millions. We regret to learn that Mr. Warner has not been supported in his laudable and valuable enterprise as he so richly deserved. We suppose the precaution and protection he now talks to our people about is very much like preaching of death to people in robust health. But wait. This is May, but let August and the first week in September waft the words from the south, "the worm is upon us," and then the cotton farmer will realize to his sorrow that panic and howling will not save him. If a1 interested will address Mr. Jackson Warner, care of Commissioner Henderson, all needfull particulars of Mr. Warner's invention may be had.

## AN IDYL OF TRUE LOVE.

From the New Haven Register.

A bobtail horse car was coming rapidly down the avenue, the horses always noted for their style and spirited action were on this eventful afternoon carrying their proud heads unusually high, and stepping on with that bold slashing gait so characteristic of horses, blessed with springhalt in three legs. The driver with that coolness gained only by a long experience with thoroughbreds smiled at their playfulness, attitudinized with reckless abandonment on his camp stool, whilst his imaginative brain wrestled with the problem. "How many years service at his present rate of compensation before he would be able to occupy one of the stately mansions he so often passed." The shrill cry of a female in distress abruptly upset his calculations. He bounded to his feet and his eagle eye took in the situation at a glance—a young lady with her foot caught in the switch. With Herculean strength he applied the brake. Fate seemed against him. The chain broke, and the now thoroughly frightened steeds dashed madly on. Not for an instant did our hero become "rattled," but grasping his sheath knife he sprang from the car and sped up the track, at a gait equalled only by an occasional Derby winner. One dexterous stroke, her shoe string parted, and she fell fainting into his arms, saved.

* * *

A doting parent furnished a season ticket, and every afternoon the young lady presented her rescuer with cut flowers and bon bons, while enjoying a charming tete-a-tete each trip. The acquaintance, so romantically begun, ripened into love, which soon led up to the inevitable marriage. The young hero was assisted to a position as bank cashier and all were happy.

* * * * * * *

One year later:

The faithful wife, true to her love, now visits her husband once a week (visiting day) with bouquets and sweetmeats as of yore. Amount of defalcation $62,000. Length of sentence seven years.

# THE CONSTITUTION,

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

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ATLANTA, GA MAY 24, 1882


## SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

The Supreme Court Decisions for February term, 1882, are now ready. Price one dollar.

THE signal service bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, fair weather, winds mostly northerly, stationary or lower temperature higher pressure.

ALBANY still gloats over her artesian well, and well she may do so, for it is evident that it has already improved the health of the town.

A MILLION and a quarter shad in one river surely should come to be a valuable addition to the food products of Georgia. This number has been placed in the Etowah and Oostanaula by the exertions of Congressman Clements, who has thereby deserved well of his people. He had already had the rivers partly stocked, with the result of furnishing a number of shad for market, and the present addition should make the fish plentiful and cheap.

IN accordance with a general desire, the library will now be open on Sunday afternoon, as well as in the morning. This action is commendable and desirable. The old arguments, pro and con, have been gone over too often for repetition. The remonstrants chief assertion is that it may keep people from church. Social scientists and librarians in Germany, France, England and the United States have proved conclusively that such action is conducive to good morals and a preventive of immorality.

IT is a good sign of the common sense of the city council of Griffin that is refused to confirm the heavy fine which was imposed on Atlanta merchants for doing business in Griffin. On all hands it is reported that the "dry goods war" has done more to help Griffin trade all around than almost any recent event. Griffin is an enterprising town, and it must know that liberality is essential to successful enterprise, and also, that local jealousy is the pettiest of spirits to display. It is safe to say that the decision of the council can only result in good for Griffin.

IN the heat of debate many things are said, even by white-headed elders, which in cooler moments would doubtless be modified. But to-day not only litera scripta manent, but the spoken word is cast in type. The speeches on the question now agitating the Presbyterian assembly are full of interest not only to it, but to the general public as they are daily presented. There is not only curiosity but deep feeling to see what the result will be of so bitter a struggle in a church assembly. Both sides have their partisans, but there is evidence that Mr. Leyburn's views that "this is a new era, and we must be prepared for the wake of the dawning day and leave the night behind us," meet the approval of nearly every young man in the assembly and of some of the elders.

## MR. STEPHENS AND THE DEMOCRACY.

At last Mr. Stephens has spoken over his own name with no uncertain sound. He stands squarely with the organized democracy of the state against the republicans and independents.

He says distinctly and in terms that he will abide the democratic nomination, and stand by the edict of the convention. If it nominates him he will run—if it does not he will retire and support its nominee. This is as it should be. The democratic party, in its organized capacity, saved the state from radical rule—it has given it twelve years of peace, prosperity and rehabilitation—and it is entitled to command the situation and have its edicts respected as final. It has the right to make the platform and to name the candidates. These rights Mr. Stephens concedes in the fullest and frankest way. No man in the state stands squarer in the democratic ranks than Mr. Stephens.

The attitude of the "coalitionists" in the reading of this letter is pitiably ridiculous. This movement has been a doomed failure from the first day. It has gone on from worse to worse, its promoters bewildered and the people massed solidly against it, until now it closes its career, having nominated a man for governor who publicly declares that he is in the fullest sympathy with the organized democracy, and will abide by the action of the democratic convention. If the convention doesn't nominate their candidate they will be without one. If it does they will have to run a man who is publicly pledged to the very party they are pledged to overthrow. Never in the history of the state has there been such a travesty and farce as this coalition. May we never see its like again.

## NEW SWITZERLAND, GA.

According to Commissioner Kapp, of Castle Garden, and the United States bureau of statistics, the average value of every immigrant is $1,125, and in addition to this each immigrant averages $150 in cash. By this means it is estimated that eight and three-quarters billions—not millions—dollars have been added to the wealth of this country since 1820.

How much of this has come to the south? To how much of this was the latent power of the north due during the war? There are no means in existence of determining the answers to these questions; but does any one doubt that to the first the answer is little, and to the second much? It is a sad fact that the apathy and indolence of the southern states has in the past lost to us hundreds of millions of dollars.

To-day there is no reason why the great part of this wealth should not be attracted here. As stated in these columns time and again, there is no finer, richer, cheaper, healthier land in the world than right here in Georgia where the temperate and semi-tropic, mountain and valley, woodland and pasture lie side by side in untouched fertility.

Every one interested in the stable independence and prosperous increase of Georgia and her wealth, should take a deep interest in such experiments as that which will for the first time to-day become known to every Georgian as New Switzerland. In a quiet and unobtrusive way a colony of some eighty persons have settled down in northern Georgia, not on what we call our best lands, but on land approaching in character their native hillsides. These 80 are quiet, honest and industrious people who have already spent here some $7,500 apiece. They will be a help to the people round about them by showing by example how high cultivation on a small area can be made more profitable than the working of large farms in a slack way.

These Swiss will each one be the best possible immigration agent the state could have, and they will bring the best possible class of immigrants here; but there is a wide field for work, and if the railroads of the state would combine as the roads of the northwest do we would have no difficulty in adding so largely to our resources, as Mr. Biedermann has already done.

## A TYPICAL INDEPENDENT.

We cheerfully direct the attention of those interested in the phenomena of our current politics to the remarkable figure of General James R. Chalmers, who recently disappeared from the halls of congress a violent and bloodthirsty democrat to reappear in Mississippi a rabid independent and a confessed ally of the republican party. Our readers doubtless have a vivid recollection of Chalmers. He will be remembered as the person who was in the habit of mounting his desk in the house of representatives and breathing fire and brimstone against the republicans. Upon occasion he would flutter from his desk to the floor, flap his knee-pans together, crow loudly, and declare that he was willing and anxious to eat a raw yankee every day in the week and two on Sundays. Chalmers refused to be reconstructed. His voice was always for war. He was what the Okolona ass would call a "Southron," and a southron, as may well be supposed, is a very warm piece of meat.

At any rate Chalmers was warm—hot in fact—and he lost no opportunity of embarrassing the efforts of honest and patriotic men in both sections to bring about a genuine and permanent reconciliation between the sections. Whenever peace seemed imminent Chalmers and a few others of his kidney would caper wildly forth with their senseless rhetoric and supply the republican organs of the north with column after column of effective campaign material; and this has been going on year after year until it has seemed that the greatest burdens the democratic party had to bear were Chalmers and men of his caliber. Nothing however, could daunt Chalmers. He breathed fire through his nostrils and ejected volumes of smoke from his smouldering bowels, and the swashbucklers who regard such exhibitions with delight named him "The Game cock"—a very pretty name for a very fine rooster.

At the last congressional election, however, Chalmers and his friends resorted to practices that did not receive the approval of honest democrats. They threw out a large number of ballots cast for Lynch, the colored candidate, because the printer had inadvertently placed dashes between the names of the candidates. THE CONSTITUTION took occasion to denounce this business at the time, and, but for the assassination of Garfield, which placed a partisan administration in power and renewed the strenuous zeal of party feeling, no democrat would have voted to keep Chalmers in the seat to which Lynch was elected. Certainly, there was no reason, under any circumstances, why they should filibuster to keep him in his seat.

As a result the fiery Chalmers was compelled to make way for Lynch, and now he has fluttered from the extreme of democratic bourbonism into the camp of the republicans. A more amusing episode probably never occurred. It is valuable in its relations to our risibilities, so to speak, and important as uncovering the methods and intentions of independentism. As a candidate for office—as a petitioner for the aid of the party in keeping him in a seat to which he was entitled by a legal fraud, Chalmers was a democratic fire-eater; as a candidate for office on the independent line, he sympathizes with a stalwart administration, solicits republican support, and announces that he expects the aid of little Mr. Billy Chandler. Chalmers and Chandler! In the history of our political evolution there has been but one other such combination, and that was when Farrow laid his shaggy brow upon the bulging bosom of the independent colonels.

This attitude of Chalmers ought to go a great way towards disembarrassing the liberal and progressive democratic party of Mississippi under the lead of Lamar, who has been foremost among those who have worked and labored in behalf of permanent conciliation. We have no doubt the republican organs will welcome their new recruit. "As I understand it," says Chalmers, "the republicans will help to put me in power." Having ousted him from a seat to which he was not entitled, they will now, by the aid of colored men, whose votes he has been instrumental in suppressing, endeavor to send him back to congress. To fit himself for the part he has to play, Chalmers has moved into a new district. 'I date this," he says in a recent letter, "from Sardis, Miss., which I have selected as my future home." Could anything be more sweetly innocent?

If there is any virtue in Mississippi democracy, Chalmers will never have an opportunity to figure as a republican on the floor where he has so often fired the northern heart. In Georgia, the independents and their coalition have been repudiated by the very man whose name they have been using to give respectability to their purposes, and it is timely, therefore, to hang Chalmers on the wall to keep them company.

## THE JENNIE CRAMER MURDER.

It is now reasonably certain that the Malley boys will not be convicted of the murder of Jennie Cramer. The prosecution has introduced its testimony and the promised "surprises" have not been given. It has been proved fairly that the deceased girl was poisoned—but not that the Malleys poisoned her.

No matter how slight the rebutting evidence disclosed by the defense, the jury cannot find the Malleys guilty of the murder It is clear that James Malley, by the most fiendish force and persistence, despoiled Jennie Cramer of her virtue. The keenest and widest search has failed to show that the giddy and careless girl was else than a maid, until the fatal night at the Malley homestead, when, locked with James Malley in a room to which she had been carried by force, her screams and appeals were so pitiably loud that Blanche Douglass, stealing from her paramour's bed, rapped on the door and warned the poor girl that if she "made such a fuss" she would wake the neighbors. The autopsy proved that within a few days of her death she had been violently despoiled. Having proved this the prosecution have also shown that from this date and for two days previous, Jennie had been with the Malleys and their confederate up to within a few hours of her death. Beyond this, however, they do not go. They cannot prove that the Malleys bought the arsenic with which her life was taken, or administered it.

Indeed, they do not furnish a reasonable motive for murder on the part of the Malleys. That James should have poisoned the girl of whom he had been enamored and whose ruin he had just compassed, within a week after he had first obtained possession of her body is an unreasonable supposition. Not even the fact that he was afraid of exposure, and that she had threatened to inform her brother, is enough to have led him to commit a murder under circumstances that would inevitably bring suspicion on himself, and the horrible secret of which should be held by two other people, and one of them a prostitute with whom he and his cousin were connected only by the most casual and mercenary ties. No matter how keenly he feared exposure, he would have turned to fifty alternatives before he would have sought murder—and murder by a dozen passionate methods before he would have tried poison.

Balanced against this lack of mature deliberation or inclination on his part that would have led him to murder the unfortunate girl, there is the very strongest reason why she should have killed herself. That she appreciated vastly more deeply than her habits and appearance indicated, the sanctity of her virtue, is made plain by the fact that she had defended it for years against constant and flattering temptation—holding it as the precious jewel that could not be taken by love, assaulted by passion, purchased with money, commanded by patronage or stolen by artifice. Having maintained this for years, she was at last ruined against her will, and yet as she must have confessed in her bitterness of soul, through weakness and compliance of her own. When she went to her home her mother suspecting that all was not right, told her that if she persisted in her present course she must find another home. The poor girl, knowing that the worst had already happened, that she was irretrievably disgraced, and that her mother's home was shut against her forever, and that she was forbidden like a leper to cross the threshold of her home, turned away—to what? To suicide likelier than to anything else. With her shallow mind—shut out from strong or loving counsels—dogged by her betrayers, who had little other thought than to lead her deeper into sin—the poor thing could have found no hiding place for her shame nearer than the grave, and no rest for her aching heart save in that sleep which comes with death. If she killed herself—and the probabilities are that she did, the Malleys doubtless knew of it—doubtless witnessed her death—and then doubtless carried her body to the beach, hoping that the waves would carry it away forever.

MR. BENNETT, of the Herald, announces to his esteemed contemporaries that the question of pensioning Mrs. DeLong occurred to his mind and was settled three years ago, and settled, too, to the complete satisfaction of Lieutenant DeLong. Perhaps Mr. Bennett thinks this will satisfy his esteemed contemporaries. If so, he doesn't know the stuff out of which his esteemed contemporaries are made.

IT seems now to be generally conceded that your genuine politician will commit any crime for the sake of office.

IT can be hardly said that our republic is without heraldic splendors. We have had, for instance, our Narragansett peer, or something of that kind—the peer who figured at the seige of Sprague.

As a reformer Chalmers is probably entitled to the ash-cake.

WE have neglected to notice the fact that Mr. Sidney Lewis, formerly editor of the Sparta Ishmaelite, has become connected with the staff of the Macon Telegraph. Mr. Lewis is a writer of great pith and pungency, and his pen would be an acquisition to any journal in the country. The Telegraph is to be congratulated upon securing his services.

THE New Haven Register says that Don Cameron is walking in old Simon's shadow. We should think he would get it on his shoes.

THE high price of beef is gradually drawing the yellow dog of Georgia into the hot vortex of the bologna sausage factory.

SAM WARD, the notorious lobbyist, says he has reformed. As Sam is a republican this may mean that he is going into the blackmailing business.

IT is refreshing to note a crowd of negroes in county convention assembled, and led by a few white republicans, pledge themselves to assist the "independent democrats" in overturning the "corrupt democratic administration of the state."

GUITEAU is not by any means the worst type of republican. He was not scoundrel enough to restrain and conceal his viciousness.

THE amateur statesmen connected with the coalition have already learned some severe lessons, and, as yet, the people have not spoken.

CINCINNATI is too sensitive for a hog market. She is now furious because Oscar Wilde refuses to look upon her as an art centre.

THUS far the duel between the high-toned members of the Union club has been less sanguinary than the paper-wad affairs recently fought in Virginia. It should be borne in mind that a genuine paper-wad at a distance of ten paces, is calculated to raise a stone-bruise on a man's stomach.

IF our nice new president could have led his Georgia cohorts in person matters might have been different, but it is too late now.

THE Georgia syndicate is about to become a thing of the past. This fact is of no importance, however. The syndicate was a harmless affair at best.

THERE is a P. Dalzell in Georgia politics, and he has been carrying on the correspondence of the coalition colonels. Now, the question arises who is the P. Dalzell of Georgia?

It is a little queer that Mr. Arthur never thought of putting Colonel Atkins on the supreme bench.

THE American Institute of Homœopathy (organized 1844) will hold its session this year at Indianapolis, Ind., June 13—16.

## THE HISTORY OF A WEEK.

### Mr. Speer on Mr. Stephens.

Representative Speer, of Georgia, has furnished for publication the following copy of a telegram:

WASHINGTON, May 15, 1882.—To Hon. W. H. Felton, Atlanta: I hope the committee of independent democrats who meet to-day will recommend Mr. Stephens as the people's candidate for governor. I know positively he will not reject such recommendation and that if elected he will be the governor of all the people without regard to party. He will be controlled by no ring. EMORY SPEER.

### Dr. Felton on Mr. Stephens.

CARTERSVILLE, Ga., May 16, 1882.—Hon. Emory Speer, House of Representatives: The committee of independents have indorsed Mr. Stephens unanimously and enthusiastically. He will sweep the state. W. H. FELTON.

### Mr. Stephens on Himself.

Since writing the above I have seen a telegram dated the 15th instant, from Atlanta, Ga., to the Chicago Tribune, published in the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist of the 20th instant, stating that I had telegraphed to the Atlanta convention of independents that I would accept their nomination for governor. It is utterly untrue that I ever sent any such a telegram or authorized it being sent by anybody. Yours,

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

### In the City.

HON. HENRY D. MCDANIEL, of Monroe, Georgia, is at the Kimball.

MR. E. C. PALMER and family, of St. Paul, Minnesota, are at the Kimball for several days.

MR. MARCUS H. FIELDS, of Canton, Georgia, is visiting friends in the city. He is stopping at the Kimball.

MR. R. F. MANLEY, of Mobile, Alabama, and Colonel P. F. Pescud, of Raleigh, North Carolina, prominent insurance gentlemen, are at the Kimball.

### In the State.

MAJOR COBB, of Athens, paid $60 for a Jersey heifer and has sold over $150 worth of calves from her.

MR. LEONARD RUSH, of the Upson circuit, has been an itinerant on the North Georgia conference over fifty years.

MR. GILBERT DEWOLF, a son of Mr. Thomas DeWolf, of the well-known DeWolf farm, at Goshen, has just entered West Point as a cadet.

THE Athens Banner-Watchman says: Mr. Isaac Lowe, of Athens, is the only man we have found since the close of the war who acknowledges that he voted for secession. Our esteemed friend says he is still a rebel, and if a chance ever occurs he will vote for secession again.

MR. J. R. RANDALL thinks that Mr. Stephens is, with the exception of the injured foot, in better physical condition an he has been for many years. I was astonished yesterday at the brilliance of his eyes, the ruddy glow on his countenance and the wonderful play of his intellect.

### In General.

TEWFIK PASHA, khedive of Egypt, unlike his father, has only one wife.

WALTER A. FOSS, of Lowell, Massachusetts, is to start from Milford, N. H., on the 29th inst. on a trip to Chicago and return by bicycle.

RICHARD ARNOLD, a well-to-do New Yorker, married Georgiana Eleanor Bolmar the other day, but before the wedding he paid her $5,000, and in return received her signature to a paper relinquishing her dower right.

IN consequence of the inactivity of the wholesale clothing trade in St. Louis, that city is about to be deprived of three large clothing houses, represented by a capital of $2,000,000, who are packing up to remove to other cities. Messrs. W. H. Kellogg & Co. and Mr. Louis Meyers go to Chicago, and Mack & Co. go to New York.

A RUMOR comes from Paris that M. Gambetta was privately married during the late Easter recess of the French chambers to a Venetian lady of great beauty and wealth, the countess Revaloni. They met some time ago in Paris, and the countess invited him to visit her at her villa. He went, and the result, so the gossips says, was a private marriage.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

### Under a New Name.

Hartwell Sun.

Every sorehead calls himself an independent.

### The Real Georgia Problem.

Louisville Commercial.

How to get the Georgia peach to market is bothering Georgia.

### Why it Exploded.

Eatonton Messenger.

The coalition movement in Georgia has exploded for want of supporters outside of the radicals and the independent leaders.

### Our Second Page.

Valdosta Times.

The state news feature in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the most perfect system of the kind we have yet seen. It devotes one page to Georgia news and correspondents, and nothing of interest escapes its exchange shears and many reporters.

### The Two-Thirds Rule.

Columbus Times.

The adherence of democratic conventions to this most undemocratic rule has, perhaps, given rise to more dissatisfaction and heart-burning in the party than all the methods of management put together. With the abolition of this rule, and the adoption of the majority rule, one great stumbling block will be out of the way and increased harmony may be expected.

### "The Game Cock of Coahoma."

Natchez Democrat.

We are at a loss to know upon what General Chalmers bases his hopes of election. That, however, is his own affair. All we know is that he has severed his connection with the democratic party, and that in future the democracy will have to fight him instead of coaxing him, as in the past. Which is the harder to do will very soon, we think, become apparent to the wayward deserter. It is very sure he will be beaten in the Second district for congress and there he disappears for all time from public life.

### The Tooley-Street Conference.

Savannah News.

Rev. Felton, D.D., has telegraphed Hon. Emory Speer the Georgia independents have "recommended" Hon. A. H. Stephens for governor "unanimously and enthusiastically." When it is remembered that the convention or "conference" consisted of only nine individuals, Rev. Felton's dispatch reads very much like an emanation from the three tailors of Tooley street who resolved that "We, the people of London," etc.

Manchester, N. H., Union.

Nine little independents stood up in a row in Georgia the other day and bravely signed a paper recommending Alexander H. Stephens for governor. This is probably the most important public event since the three tailors of Tooley street came together and sent out their famous series of resolutions, modestly beginning: "We, the people of England."

### What They Think of Dr. Haygood in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Commercial.

The election of Rev. Atticus W. Haygood, D.D., as one of the new bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church South, is significant, and shows that those politically liberal-minded southerners, who have their faces toward the sunrise, are increasing in number and in strength. Mr. Haygood is one of the advanced liberals, and is the recognized leader of that element in the Southern Methodist church, which favors accepting and profiting by the issues of the war.

Dr. Haygood is the author of "Our Brother in Black," the strongest plea for the education and fair treatment of the negro that has yet been written by any one in the south, the publication of which was an event of historic interest. This book was favorably received by the progressive southerners, while by the conservatives it was condemned. It is is so far in advance of many, if not most of the leaders of the southern Methodist church, that his elevation to the Episcopacy was very doubtful. His election will form an important epoch in Methodist history in the south.

## AFTER INFORMATION.

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

"Can you tell me the direction to Court street?" asked a tall, thin individual, walking up to a gentleman in front of the city hall.

"Right over there," said the gentleman, pointing to the Low building.

"Thank you," said the tall party. "You are quite sure that is the street?"

"Certainly. Right over there," and again the gentleman pointed to the Low building.

"You have lived in this place a long time, I suppose?" said the tall party.

"Yes; some twenty years," said the gentleman.

"Then there is not much danger of your being mistaken in the street?"

"No, of course not," said the gentleman, half turning to move away.

"No, I suppose not. By the way, there is but one Court street in your city; you are sure of that?" said the tall party.

"To be sure; only one—over there. Come, I can't spend all day talking to you," said the gentleman.

"There are no north, south, east or west Court streets; you are quite sure?"

"That is the only Court street in the city, and I've had about enough of your questioning," said the gentleman, making another attempt to get away.

"See, here, wait a minute," said the tall party. "You couldn't tell me how long Court street is, could you?"

"No."

"About how many blocks make a mile on Court street?" asked the tall party.

"Don't know," said the gentleman, again turning to leave.

"How do the numbers run?"

"What number do you want?" asked the gentleman.

"Well, I don't want any number on Court street. I'm just going to 400 Fulton street."

"Well, what in thunder have you kept asking me about Court street for?"

"Well, you see, I thought I'd just commence kinder general, and come round to the street I wanted by regular, sure stages, as it were."

"Where are you from?" asked the gentleman.

"I'm a New Haven lawyer, sir, and—"

"That settles it," said the gentleman, turning on his heel and rushing off.

## TRUTH IS MIGHTY.

From the Detroit Free Press.

"This is the third time you have offered me a half-dollar with a hole in it!" indignantly exclaimed a Michigan avenue saloon keeper to a man who had called for beer.

"Wrong—entirely wrong!" sighed the stranger as he replaced the money in his pocket. "On the first occasion I offered you a trade dollar. On the next it was a quarter with a hole in it. In this present instance you have just refused a fifty-cent piece which I spent over an hour in plugging up. I like to see a man tell the truth once in a while, even if his beer is bad."

## MR. SPEER AND THE DEMOSTHENIANS.

UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, May 20, 1882.—Editors Constitution: At the last regular meeting of the Demosthenian society the following resolutions were passed, and I forward them as instructed. Very respectfully, S. H. PITMAN.

Whereas, The words of the former corresponding secretary in his letter informing Hon. Emory Speer of his election to the position of honorary president of the alumni meeting of the Demosthenian society to be held at the approaching commencement, have been construed by some to be political in their nature, and as placing the Demosthenian society in an attitude liable to be misunderstood by the people: and whereas, we deem it proper and expedient to correct the false impression created by the publication of said letter; be it therefore resolved:

1. That the action of the Demosthenian society in electing Hon. Emory Speer was never intended by this society as a manifestation either of approval or disapproval of Mr. Speer's politics or political record.

2. That the duty of the correspondent was simply to inform Mr. Speer of his election and request his acceptance of the same. What was said more than this was without the knowledge or consent of thi society.

3. That the Demosthenian society as a corporate body claim allegiance to no political party or religious denomination and shall in the future, as it has in the past, devote itself only to those exercises looking to the end for which it was instituted, namely, proficiency in literature and oratory.

4 That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, the Macon Telegraph and the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist for publication. H. H. PRINZY, President.

J. H. PITMAN, Corresponding Sec. Demosthenian Society.

### The Great Ocean Ice Fields.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 23.—A dispatch from Port Mulgrave reports that the steamer Melrose Abbey yesterday got clear of the ice in which she had been drifting since last Saturday, and is now at anchor at that port. The steamer Carroll, which sailed from this port for Charlottetown on Tuesday, returned this evening, having been unable to get through the ice. She got as far as Cranberry Island, beyond Causo, on Wednesday morning, when the ice was found so heavy that it was decided to return. Several vessels bound east were passed, and the Sweedish bark Frougate and Charlottetown brigantine Carita were spoken off Canso light. Ice was visible as far as could be seen from the masthead, and was very heavy. The bark Annie of Chariottetown, from Swansea, for Port Hill, Prince Edward Island, arrived at Torbay yesterday after spending the last seven days in the ice.

ST. JOHN, N. B. May 22.—The bark Herman, at New Castle, reports that there was about 100 vessels fast in the ice, which is in great abundance around the Magdalen islands. The Herman had a very difficult task to work through from one clear spot to another, and was accompanied by only one vessel, bound for Shediac. The Herman was ten days in the ice.

### The New York silk Exchange.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The North American silk exchange, of New York, began its corporate existence yesterday, with the following officers: President W. B. Smith; vice-president, John W. Fleck; secretary, L. Capsadell; treasurer, Colonel Frederick Unbekant; board of trustees, W. B. Smith, Colonel Frederick Unbekant, John W. Fleck, Herman Roeke and Edward J. Gallagher. They do not expect to begin active business until fall, and then will only act as an intermediate agency between the actual producer and the manufacturer. The exchange had begun negotiations for 350 acres of land on Long Island, to be used as a nursery for mulberry trees, and for 2,000 acres in Kentucky, a favorable region, to sell in farms to people who desired to engage in silk culture. The exchange would deal in raw silk, cocoons, eggs, trees, and all kinds of bulk producing requisites.

### Governor Washburn's Will and Bequests.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 23.—The will of ex-Governor Washburn will not be published before the first Monday in June. It is known, however, that among the bequests is one of $50,000 to establish a public library in this city, to be called the La Crosse public library; also a bequest of $375,000 for a memorial orphan asylum at Minneapolis as a tribute to the memory of his mother, to be called the Washburn asylum. These two bequests, with the gift of Governor Washburn to the observatory at Madison, and his country seat at Edgewood to the Dominican sisters, makes his bequests and gifts more than $500,000. His estate will reach $2,500,000.

### The Terrible Work of an Insane Woman.

URBANA, Ill., May 23.—Mrs. Jacob Haller, of Champaign, was lodged in jail here to-day, having become suddenly insane. She imagined that Mrs. Fagan had bewitched her and her two children. In the absence of her husband she pursued Mrs. Fagan with a hatchet, which she finally sunk into her face, and afterward broke her skull twice. Men feared to interfere. Mrs. Fagan will doubtless die of the wounds. Mrs. Haller, later, was adjudged insane in the court.

### The Value of a Name.

NEW YORK, May 23—Charles H. Smith, who was indicted by the grand jury of the District of Columbia on a charge of stealing from the treasury department certain plates and material of the six per cent issue of bonds on January, 1880, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Benedict in Brooklyn to-day. His counsel then raised objection of a misnomer, and claimed that his client's name was not "Charles H. Smith." An adjournment was then taken. Smith says he has not been in Washington since 1875 and is innocent.

### A Suit Against Rosser.

NEW YORK, May 23.—A St. Paul, Minn., special to the Sun says a suit has been brought at Winnepeg against General Rosser, of confederate cavalry fame and late chief engineer of the Canadian Pacific railway, charging him with retaining certain plans and profiles of the Canada Pacific road with intention to defraud. The police court held the defendant for trial at the next assizes. Bail was fixed at $4,000 and the general was released on furnishing it.

### Fifty-Three Days at Sea.

BOSTON, May 23.—The captain of the Portuguese schooner, name unknown, arriving here without her clearance papers or consignment, has been mulcted in $1,500 for further examination before United States Commissioner Hallett. She brought 64 passengers from Fayall and St. George, was fifty-three days on the passage, and the members of the crew state that but for the provisions received from vessels spoken on the way all hands would have starved.

### The Bennett Sale.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The partition sale made to day of the Bennett estate under the direction of the referee, the bidding was pretty spirited, but in all cases the property was knocked down to James Gordon Bennett. The property is located at Fort Washington, Fifth avenue, 21st street, 38th, 89th and Nassau streets, the whole property of the Bennett building in Nassau street realizing $85,000 of the amount.

### A Strike Ahead.

PITTSBURG, May 23.—The final conference between manufacturers and the committee of amalgamated association of iron and steel workers relative to the signing of a wages scale for the ensuing year was held this afternoon, and resulted in an adjournment without coming to an amicable settlement of their difficulties, and a strike on June first, seems inevitable.

### The Freedman's Bank Property.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The title to the Freedman's bank property having been examined and accepted by the government, a deed was signed by Comptroller Knox to-day. The amount to be paid by the United States is $250,000. In anticipation of this purchase, arrangements have been made for the payment of the dividend, and Comptroller Knox will to-morrow issue a circular announcing that a dividend of 15 per cent will be paid on or about the 1st of June.

### The Flooded Rivers.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Specials report a rise of two inches on the railroad between Delhi and Monroe, caused by the flood waters coming from Arkansas. There is a heavy rise in the Red river, and several plantations are submerged. The rising water in the Red Schute swamp delays the work of construction on the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific railway.

### Twenty-Five Lives Lost.

COLLINWOOD, Ont., May 23.—The latest advices from the wreck of the steamer Manitaulin, which was burnt near Killarney on Friday last, places the number of persons lost at from 20 to 25. The names of many who were lost are not recorded, and probably the names of all of the victims will never be known.

### Frosts in the West.

CHICAGO, May 23.—The heavy frosts of Saturday night did immense damage to fruits and young corn. The frost prevailed over the greater portion of the state, but with irregularity, some localities almost wholly escaping. At Marshalltown, Iowa, to-day, a snow storm occurred, followed by clear cold weather. Severe cold is reported from various points in the Missouri valley, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

### Scarcity of Labor.

VICTORIA, B. C., May 23.—The scarcity of labor continues, and the shipping is seriously affected. Two large vessels are lying in the harbor, being unable to go to sea. The United States revenue cutter on this station has lost all but one man by desertion. As high as fifty dollars per month has been offered to sailors and refused.

### A Stowaway Arrested.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—When the steamer British King arrived here from Liverpool to-day, James Finnegan was arrested at the instance of the British consul on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr Burke. He proved to be only a poor stowaway, however, and was released.

### Wheat on the Boards.

CHICAGO, May 23.—By a viva voce vote, with scarcely a dissenting voice, the boards of trade today adopted a rule making winter to spring wheat of any higher grade good tender on all future contracts. The rule goes into effect on June 1st.

### Forty Pairs of Twins.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the grand jury's annual investigations of the municipal charitable institutions, it has been ascertained that in the charity hospital on Blackwell's island during April there were born forty pairs of twins.

### A Boiler Makers' Strike.

NEW YORK, May 23.—All the boiler makers employed in this city, Brooklyn and Green Point, who are members of the boiler makers' union, made a formal demand this morning for an increase of ten per cent in their wages. The demand was rejected and the men at once quit work.

### In Favor of the Press.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The postmaster-general in response to a resolution of the house to-day, sent a letter to the speaker in which he recommends that the postage on second-class matter—papers and magazines—be abolished.

### Brady's Bond.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Ex-Assistant Postmaster-General Brady, to-day, gave bail in $20,000 in the new indictments against him in the star route cases

## LAND POOR.

From the Kansas City Times.

Another forty acre farm,
Josiah did you say?
Was that what you were talking of
To Brown the other day?
At a bargain, well it may be,
But no comfort, I am sure,
Have you or I experienced
Since we became land poor.

How oft I've thought, Josiah,
Of that little piece of ground,
We owned just twenty years ago
Down on Long Island Sound;
When you used to draw the produce,
For the farmers far and wide,
To the vessels lying anchored
Down by the water side.

I think I see old Dobbin,
Toss once more his snowy mane,
As when with dainty step he trod
The cool and shady lane.
But the western fever seared you,
So we joined the moving tide,
And the people call us squatters
On the lone prairies wide.

And though acre after acre,
You have added to our store,
Life's comforts now are fewer
Than they ever were before.
I saw old Dobbin pass this morn,
With slow and weary pace,
And as his dim eye rested
For a moment on my face,

I seemed to read the mute appeal,
For rest and care once more,
And again I saw the white waves break
Upon the pebbly shore.
Our lives are a true counterpart,
Of some lone, restless wave,
That never may know peace or rest
On this side of the grave.

You say the place is building up,
And land is on the rise,
The western farmers courage show
In daily enterprise
But what is that to us, I pray,
Whose life must soon be o'er,
Whose every footfall echos wake
Upon the unknown shore.

Cease from rash speculation,
'Tis but an idle strife,
Rather set our house in order
For a new and better life.
You will wish ere long, Josiah,
You had took life slow and sure,
For there's no mortal half so wretched
As he who is land poor.

## FINANCIAL FACTS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Share speculation opened generally weak, and prices were ¼@½ per cent lower than yesterday's closing quotations. In the early dealings the market was weak and sold off ¼@1 per cent, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and Denver and Rio Grande, being prominent in the downward movement, while Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis declined 1⅞ per cent to 9. The market after this, was very dull, but toward noon recovered ¼@½ per cent, Wabash preferred, leading the upward turn. Throughout the afternoon speculation continued very tame; about 1:45 a decline of ¼@½ per cent took place, in which new Jersey Central, Reading and St. Paul, Minnesota and Manitoba, were most conspicuous. In the final dealings there was a general recovery of ¼@¾ per cent, the latter Reading, while the Richmond and Danville sold up 1¼ per cent to 107½. The market closed dull out firm, and prices generally are ¼@⅜ per cent lower than the closing figures yesterday, the latter Denver and Rio Grande and New Jersey Central, the Richmond and Danville, however, is 1½ per cent higher. Transactions aggregated 145,200 shares.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Georgia 6s | 105 | Pacific Mail | *42 |
| Georgia 7s mortg'e | 108½ | Panama | 205 |
| Georgia do gold | 115 | Quicksilver | 88⅞ |
| Louisiana consols | 67⅞ | Preferred | 49¾ |
| North Carolina old | 28 | Reading | 56½ |
| North Carolina new | 15 | St L & San Fran | 38 |
| Funding | 10 | do Preferred | 49½ |
| Special tax | 7 | do first Preferred | 80 |
| Tennessee 6s | 60 | St. Paul | 111⅞ |
| Tennessee new | 60 | Preferred | 120 |
| Virginia 6s | 34 | Texas Pacific | 38⅞ |
| Consolidated | 63 | Union Pacific | 112½ |
| Deferred | 13 | United States | 72 |
| Adams Express | 133 | Wells & Fargo | 127½ |
| American Mer. Ex. | 96 | Chicago & N. W. | 129⅞ |
| Chesap'ke & Ohio | 20 | do Preferred | 143 |
| Chicago & Alton | 131 | Erie | 35¾ |
| C., St. L. & N. O | 74 | East Tenn R. R. | 10⅝ |
| Consolidated Coal | 28 | Ga. R. R. | 165 |
| Delaware & Lack | 129¾ | Illinois Central | 145¼ |
| Fort Wayne | 135½ | Lake Shore | 102¾ |
| Hannibal & St Joe | *90 | L. & N. | 74½ |
| Harlem | †205 | Memphis & Char'n | 50 |
| Houston & Texas | 42 | N., C. & St. L. | 60 |
| Manhattan Ele | 53 | N. Y. Central | 127⅞ |
| Metropolitan Ele | 85½ | Pittsb'g F. W. & C. | 136⅞ |
| Michigan Central | 86¾ | Rich. & Alleghany | 16½ |
| Mobile & Ohio | 26⅞ | Rich. & Dan. | 107½ |
| N Jersey Central | 71½ | Rock Island | 123⅞ |
| Norfolk & W'n Pre | 52½ | S. C. con brown | 101 |
| N. Y Elevated | 100 | Wab., St. L. & Pac. | 26¾ |
| Ohio & Miss. | 32¾ | do Preferred | 52⅞ |
| Preferred | 100 | Western Union | 83⅞ |

*Offered †Bid

## THE ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH CASE.

**A Talk With One of the Members About the Injunction Suit.**

Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter asked a leading member of St. Philip's church if he would give him a history of the injunction case tried Monday by Judge Hillyer.

"I can tell you some things. To tell you the whole history of the case would take me all day, and would occupy more space than you would care to devote to it. I can tell you the situation briefly if you will agree not to say who told you."

The reporter agreed not to say anything about where he secured his information, and the gentleman proceeded.

"A part of the St. Philips lot was conveyed to the bishop of the diocese in trust for the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocese of Georgia. On that lot the new church stands. The balance of the lot was conveyed to the bishop in trust for the parish."

"When were the deeds made?"

"The first was made in 1847 and the last was made in 1866. They were made to Stephen Elliott, Jr., who was then bishop. The vestry desired to sell or encumber the lot and to apply the proceeds to finishing the new church. They requested the bishop, as trustee, to agree to sell some part of the lot or to encumber the whole of it for that purpose. This the bishop declined to do until some months ago when he offered to encumber the new church and the ground on which it stands for an amount sufficient to prepare the building for occupation. This was not satisfactory to the vestry and in pursuance of the advice of counsel they applied for a charter incorporating directors, wardens and the vestrymen. Since then they have claimed that the trust as to both lots had terminated, and that the corporation of the parish had the right either to sell or encumber. This they proposed to do by issuing bonds to the amount of ten thousand dollars secured by a lien on the entire property. It is the issue of these bonds and the creation of this lien that the bishop seeks to enjoin. The bill came on for trial before the court on yesterday when, after argument heard, the court held that the incorporation of the directors, wardens and vestrymen was an incorporation of the parish, and that that corporation, upon its creation, took the title to the parish lot and terminated the trust as to that lot, and so holding refused the injunction prayed for in reference to that lot. The court held that the other lot on which the new church stands belonged to the diocese and that the title to that lot vested in the corporation of the diocese which was created in 1877 and that the bishop was not the trustee for the diocese, and could not maintain the bill. The injunction was therefore refused in reference to that lot upon the ground that the bishop had no interest which could enable him to maintain the bill. On notice by counsel for the bishop that the case would be carried to the supreme court, the court continued the restraining order as to the lot of the diocese, and dissolved the restraining order as to the other lot."

"Who are the attorneys?"

"Harrison & Peeples are for the bishop, and Colonel E. N. Broyles and McCay & Abbott are for the wardens and vestrymen."

**Estey Organ Concert.**

The 37th musical evening of the Estey Organ company drew a house so crowded that many had to leave, unable to find standing room. The following was the programme:

Part First—The Golden Lyre, Hermann, organ solo, Mr John O'Donnelly. Mynn Herr Ron Dunck, Bishop, vocal trio, Mr Needham, Mr Toy, Mr Cady. Pasquinade, Gottschalk, piano solo, Miss E C Hahr. Comz, Dorothy, Comz, Swabian Volkslied, Misses Cady and Roy, Messrs Toy and Cady. Tenor Solo, Mr R B Toy.

Part second—When I Know That Thou Art Near Me, Abt, vocal duet, Miss Cady, Mr Cady. The Ivy Green, Russell, Mr Cady. Overture to "Tancredi," Rossini, arranged for two pianos and organ, Misses L Snook, S Reagan, I Stone, L Romare, J White, J Johnson, E Hahr. Ever be Happy, "Enchantress," soprano obligato with male quartette, Miss Cady, Mr Charles Holmes, Mr Samuel Bradley, Mr John Lively, Mr C M Cady. Larboard Watch, Braham, Messrs Toy and Cady.

Where everything was well received and so many performances encored, it would be invidious to particularize. Mr. O'Donnelly's organ playing was much admired. Mr. Toy was thrice encored, singing in response the "Magnet and the Charm," from Patience, and "Call Her Back and Kiss Her," "Mynn Her Von Dunck" and "Ever be Happy," with Miss Cady's obligato solo were charmingly rendered and the latter encored, and the glee, "Come Dorothy," as usual, brought down the house. But the feature of the evening was the playing of Miss Hahr and her pupils, who did her great credit. Miss Hahr in response to the first encore played Willie Pope's imitation of a music box. In the six-hand arrangement on two pianos, steadied by Miss Hahr at the organ, the precision, light, and shade, and artistic excellence of the pupils, as well as Miss Hahr's performance, excited most unbounded applause, which compelled an encore.

## THE YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY.

**Meeting of the Directors Last Night—The Library to be Opened on Sunday Afternoons.**

A meeting of the directors of the Young Men's Library association was held last night for the purpose of installing the newly elected officers. There were eleven members of the board present. The new officers were all on hand with the exception of Mr. Joseph Thompson, Jr., and were installed. The following is a list of the officers elected at the late election: President, Hoke Smith; vice-president, Charles E. Harmon; secretary, Alexander C. King; treasurer, C. C. Watson; directors, Elias Haiman, Jack W. Johnson, S. F. Parrot, Joseph Thompson, Jr.

It was found that within the last few days about six hundred members have been added to the lists. An important measure passed last night was the adoption of a resolution providing for keeping the library open from two p. m. to nine p. m. on sundays, in addition to keeping open from 8:30 to 10:30 a. m., as is now done.

The following standing committees were appointed:

Committee on library and rooms—N. P. T Finch, H W. Grady, Howell C. Glenn and Thos. Walker.

Committee on finance—J. T. Brock, R. W. Tidwell, O. A. Sanders and Joe Thompson.

Committee on lectures—P. H. Snook, Elias Haiman, Jack W. Johnson and S. F. Parrott.

It was decided not to appoint an entertainment committee, but to have the lecture committee perform the work heretofore done by the entertainment committee.

## TO THE CONVICT CAMPS.

**A Batch of Fulton County Law Breakers on their Way to the Penitentiary.**

Yesterday Fulton county prison furnished the following additions to the convict force of the state, the prisoners being those convicted at the late term of the superior court. They were all taken in charge by a guard and distributed among the camps of the state: Charles Brown goes one year for an attempt to commit burglary, and five years for committing burglary. Joe Burton goes one year for burglary; Henry Clark gets two years for cattle stealing; Dick Stephens gets four years for simple larceny; Wesley Barnes goes for three years for shooting at another. John Groves gets three years for burglary. George Thomas will serve seven years for assault with intent to murder. Ben Grant, alias James Kirkpatrick, goes up for three years for forgery, and Green Battle will be gone five years for robbery. As the term of the court is not yet ended it is safe to say that there will be more to follow.

**The Small-Pox.**

As will be seen by the official report published below, there was only one case of small-pox yesterday. Confidence has been restored and business is as lively as ever. The cases now are so few and far between that they attract no attention from the general public and the small pox excitement has died a natural death. Below is the report:

OFFICIAL REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH OF THE CITY OF ATLANTA, ATLANTA, GA., May 22, 1882.—Hon. James W. English, Mayor of Atlanta—Sir: The following is a statement of the number of cases of small pox developed in the city for the last twenty-four hours—since date of last report:

| | |
|---|---|
| White | 0 |
| Colored | 1 |
| Total | 1 |

This case, Anna Stafford, colored, was removed to the hospital from North Butler street this afternoon. She has been several times unsuccessfully vaccinated.

Respectfully, W. S. ARMSTRONG, M. D.,
JAMES B. SAIRD M. D., Secretary. President.
Attest: J. W. ENGLISH, Mayor.

**A Post-Office Robber Caught.**

Yesterday Captain John Frey, post-office inspector, received the following dispatch from one of his assistants:

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 23.—Captain John Frey, post-office inspector, Atlanta, Ga.: Near Bladerboro, N. C., this morning I caused the arrest of Charles T. Butler, who robbed that office last Saturday night and fled with a registered letter. We were in search of him all night and at daylight, before capture, he held two of us in abeyance with his pistol until Deputy Marshal Neff and myself flanked him and seized him. The fugitive begged for mercy and made a full confession. He waived an examination this afternoon before Commissioner E. H. Quigg, in Wilmington, and was committed to jail in default of bail. Butler says he intends to plead guilty at the next term of the United States court at Raleigh. He is a white boy of 19, being a hardened, fearless fellow, who a short time since robbed his father and brother. The citizens of Bladerboro rejoice over this capture.

**For Cheating and Swindling.**

Yesterday J. R. Thompson was before Justice Pitchford, charged with cheating and swindling. He was required to give a bond for his appearance to stand a final trial. The warrant on which he was arrested was sworn out by Steve Terry. It is charged that Thompson rented a house through an agent, from Mr. George W Terry, and that after the payment of the first month's rent, Thompson represented to the agent that he had bought the place, and, thereupon, ceased to pay the rent. He lived in the house for nearly a year, and now it develops, according to the charge, that he never bought the house, but, on the contrary, is guilty of cheating and swindling, in that he misrepresented the facts.

## A GREAT INVENTION,

**And One That the Fruit Growers Will be Glad to See To-Morrow.**

Messrs. Cullen & Newman, of Knoxville, Tenn., have sent down for the inspection of the fruit growers Thursday one of Gunn's patent fruit dryers. The dryer is one of the most perfect ever invented and yet is exceedingly cheap. It is built with a view to supplying a long-felt need, namely, a machine that will do perfect drying quickly and cheaply, and which is not so expensive as to be out of the reach of small fruit growers. The dryer sent down for the inspection of the convention dries ten bushels per day or a bushel an hour. Fruit dried perfectly in an hour. The machine at first sight resembles a small stationary engine somewhat. It is about five feet high, and is made of sheet iron. Near the bottom is a fire-box. The smoke is conducted through pipes, and after making a circuit goes out by the top. Inside the dryer are a series of wire bottomed pans, on which the fruit is spread for drying. It dries the fruit very quickly and in an unequaled manner. It dries all fruits, making no distinction between apples, peaches, pears, blackberries, or even potatoes, corn or other vegetables. It is a well known fact that apples and other fruits dried in evaporators are greatly superior to those dried by the old process. They sell for four or five times as much and there is no reason why every farmer and fruit grower should not take advantage of this and make more money out of their fruit. The driers are cheap. One that dries ten bushels per day costs thirty dollars and will pay for itself in ten days. A larger size which will dry twenty bushels per day sells for fifty dollars. Colonel J. S. Newman is agent for the machine, and will show it to the fruit growers to-morrow. The baking powers of the machine are so perfect that a large turkey can readily be baked in it.

**A Square Meal With Trimmings.**

Some time ago a paragraph went about in the papers saying that northern beef was to be had at an Atlanta establishment, and great was the rejoicing of the northern papers thereat, because they said all southern meat is tough. This may be so elsewhere but in Atlanta, Zetelle, on Marietta street, has always tender, sweet beef. You can get genuine green turtle soup there, too—turtle just fresh from Fernandina. Zetelle is a caterer equal to any in the north, south, east or west, and Atlanta ought to know it, too.

**Home and Foreign Missions.**

On Monday night a large attendance was present at the First Presbyterian church in the interest of foreign missions. The collection amounted to $97.35. Last night was devoted to home missions. Speeches were made by Dr. J. Bryson, of Alabama; Rev. W. H. Dodge, of Florida; Rev. R. F. Patterson, of Louisiana; and Rev. R. K. Smoot, of Texas. The collection amounted to $128.60.

**City Court.**

In the city court yesterday, Judge Richard H. Clark presiding, the following cases were disposed of: State vs. Elbert Sykes, larceny; verdict of not guilty by the court. State vs. Jack Devon, larceny from the house, plea guilty; sentence reserved. State vs. William Richardson, carrying concealed weapons; verdict guilty, sentence $50 or six months. A number of bonds were forfeited in cases where parties were charged with gaming.

**The Railroad Commission.**

Yesterday was the day for holding the regular monthly meeting of the railroad commission. Owing to the illness of Major Wallace the meeting was postponed until to-day, when it is expected that it will take place.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

The duke of Grafton is dead—aged 67.

Cardinal McCabe, of Ireland, has received a number of threatening letters.

The revolt in the southern provinces of Austria is at an end.

The chamber of deputies on Monday resolved, despite the opposition of M. Say, minister of finance, to consider the proposal of substituting the duty on alcohols for a duty on wines and beers. At the close of the sitting M. Say tendered his resignation.

**Memory by Association.**

From the American Railroad Journal.

"Porter," said a passenger from Albany, on the New York Central railroad, as he stepped into his sleeping berth, "call me at Lyons, sure." "All right, sah." Late next morning he called him. "Only 20 minutes from Buffalo, sah." "Why didn't you call me at Lyons?" "Lyons? 'Fore goodness, dat's it! You did say Lions for suah, boss, an' I done tought ober de whole circus, an' I hope to die ef I could ketch onto any animile higher dan Buffalo! I'll remember de cage next time, boss."



## OBITUARY.

MOWER—Died, at Atlanta, Georgia, May 2, 1882 Edward Neufville Mower, youngest son of Rev. B F. Mower and Mary C. Mower in the 19th year of his age.

## FUNERAL NOTICE.

McNAUGHT—Died, on the evening of the 22d instant, at 403 Washington street, Mrs. J. McNaught, wife of Mr. William McNaught.

The friends and acquaintances of Mr. William McNaught, Mr. John McNaught, Mr. William McNaught, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Knapp, are invited to attend the funeral from the Central Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, the 25th, at four o'clock p. m.



STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against A. Austell, deceased, to present them to the undersigned, properly verified, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons owing said deceased are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned at Atlanta National bank.
JAMES SWANN,
W. J GARRETT,
W. W. AUSTELL,
As executors of A. Austell, deceased.
may12 d1w 6p wed

Georgia, Fulton County—City Court of Atlanta.—To the stockholders (including the original and all subsequent stockholders) in the Citizens' bank of Georgia, a corporation charted by this state.

TAKE NOTICE THAT ON THE SIXTEENTH day of May, 1882 suit by action of complainant was commenced against said corporation in the city court of Atlanta returnable to the next term thereof, to be held on the first Monday in June next, in favor of the Griffin Banking company for fourteen hundred and eighty-five dollars and twenty-nine cents ($1,485.29) besides interest. This May 17th, 1882.
HOPKINS & GLENN,
L. E. BLECKLEY,
HARRISON & PEEPLES.
may17—d1aw4w wed



STATE OF GEORGIA, FAYETTE COUNTY. TO all whom it may concern: A J Shropshire, of said state, having applied to me for letters of administration de bonis non, on estate of J P Shropshire, of said county, this is to cite all and singular the heirs and creditors of J P Shropshire to be and appear at the July term of 1882, of said court, and show cause, if any they can, why letters of administration de bonis non should not be granted on estate of J P Shropshire. Witness my official signature this May 15, 1882.
F B GRIGGS,
may21—w4w Ordinary Fayette County.



Georgia, Fulton county—To the superior court of said county.

THE PETITION OF J. H. PORTER, J. W. Meakin, J. M. McCombe, Sherman Wright, B. F. Abbott, and F. M. Bama, respectfully shows that they have associated themselves together for the general object and purpose of manufacturing and selling what is known as the Globe Planter, and such other agricultural implements and novelties as they may deem advisable.

They desire to employ a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to one hundred thousand dollars—to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Ten per cent of the capital stock to be paid before they begin business.

Your petitioners ask an order incorporating them, their associates and successors, under the name of the Globe Planter manufacturing company. The place of doing business to be in the city of Atlanta, said county; but they desire authority to establish such agencies for the sale of their manufactured articles as they may see proper.

They desire corporate authority under the name aforesaid, to purchase and hold real estate for corporate purposes, the same to sell or encumber at pleasure, to make contracts, to sue and be sued, to have and use a common seal, elect or appoint such officers and agents as may be deemed advisable, not inconsistent with the laws of said state, for the government of the affairs of said corporation, to do all and singular, such acts as may be requisite to the full and complete carrying out of the objects of said corporation.

Wherefore, they pray an order declaring a charter granted in accordance with this petition, with privilege of removal at the expiration of twenty years.
McCAY & ABBOTT,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton superior court. C. H. STRONG, C. S. C.
may24 oaw4w wed



## INTERNATIONAL COTTON EXPOSITION,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
ATLANTA, GA., 1882.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee held at the office of the Director General, January 6th, 1882 Mr. Crane submitted the following Report from the Special Committee on Awards:

Whereas, Messrs. J. & P. Coats having made a magnificent display of their threads and thread-making machinery at the International Cotton Exposition; and,

Whereas, They were not entered for competition, but for exhibition only; and,

Whereas, Their display being one of the largest and most attractive we had; and,

Whereas, The Executive Committee feel that a recognition is due them for their untiring interest and assistance; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the thanks of this Executive Committee be tendered to Messrs. J. & P. Coats for the superb display of their Six-Cord Spool Cotton, which being entered for exhibition only, could not be officially recognized by the Judges of Award.

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be engrossed on parchment and forwarded to Messrs. J. & P. Coats.

Signed, J. C. PECK,
BENJ. E. CRANE

On motion of Director Spalding the report was adopted:

A true copy from the record
J. R. LEWIS,
Secretary pro tem.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, May 23, 1882.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 22—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened generally weak and ⅛@½ lower than it closed yesterday. In early dealings a decline of ¾@1 per cent was recorded, in which Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana and Denver and Rio Grande were prominent, while Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati sold off 1⅞@9. At 11 o'clock the situation was dull but a slight improvement took place in some shares.

NEW YORK, May 23—Noon—Stocks very dull and lower. Money 3. Exchange—Long 486¾; short 489½. State bonds unchanged except Tennessee's mixed which are lower. Governments generally unchanged.

Evening—Exchange 486¾. Governments firm at 4½@1⅛; new 5s 101¾; 4½s 115½; 4s 120⅛; Money 2@4; State Bonds inactive.

Sub-treasury balances:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coin | $ 89,422,000 | Currency | $ 4,161,219 |

Stocks opened dull and lower.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ala. Class A 2 to 5 | 80½ | Mem. & Char. | 50 |
| do. Class A small | 82 | N. O., & St. Louis | 90 |
| Ala. Class B 5s | 102 | N. Y. Central | 127¾ |
| do. Class C 4s | 85¼ | Pittsb'g F.W. & C | 136½ |
| Chicago & N. W. | 129⅞ | Rich. & Alleghany | 16½ |
| do. Preferred | 143 | Rich. & Dan | 103¾ |
| Erie | 38¾ | Rock Island | 28½ |
| East Tenn R. R. | 10⅝ | S.C. con. brown | 101 |
| Ga. R. R. | 166 | Wab., St. L. & Pac. | 29¾ |
| Illinois Central | 144¼ | do. Preferred | 52½ |
| Lake Shore | 102¾ | Western Union | 83¼ |
| Lou. & Nash | 74⅛ | | |

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 23, 1882.

New York—The cotton market ruled steady today under a moderately improved feeling, though toward the close the strength relaxed to some extent. The general condition of the market has undergone no direct change, and its general aspect presents a heavy and droopy appearance. Notwithstanding this, however, the speculative excitement continues at an extraordinary high pitch, and there seem to be not a few who predict a revolution in the course of the market before any great length of time. At present the bulls and bears are pretty well balanced, and it is a matter of considerable speculation as to which way the ball will roll. At the close the spot market had developed no quotable change; middlings 12⅛ and steady.

Net receipts for three days 7,292 bales, against 18,563 bales last year; exports 12,498 bales; last year 37,497 bales; stock 482,918 bales; last year 506,841 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures to-day:

| OPENED. | | CLOSED. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| May | 11.98@11.99 | May | 11.96@11.98 |
| June | 12.02@12.03 | June | 11.99@ |
| July | 12.10@12.11 | July | 12.09@12.10 |
| August | 12.22@12.23 | August | 12.19@ |
| September | 11.9 @11.93 | September | 11.90@ |
| October | 11.49@11.50 | October | 11.45@11.46 |
| November | 11.33@11.34 | November | 11.30@11.31 |
| December | 11.35@ | December | 11.31@11.32 |
| January | 11.45@11.48 | January | 11.44@11.46 |
| February | 11.58@11.60 | February | @ |

Close steady; sales 136,000 bales.

Liverpool — Futures closed firm. Spots — Uplands 6 9-16d; Orleans 6¾d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 6,400 bales were American; receipts 3,100; American 3,100.

The local cotton market remains for the most part unchanged. Sales are moderate, and holders are not pressing it on the market. We quote: Good middling 11¾c; middling 11½c; low middling 11⅛c; strict good ordinary 10¾c; good ordinary 10¼c; ordinary 8½c; stains 8@9½c; tinges 1lc.

NEW YORK, May 23—The Post's cotton market report says, future deliveries has fluctuated to-day more than usual. For instance, August at first call sold 4-100 higher, namely 12.20@12.23 and fell soon after the call to 12.17 and advanced to 12.26, and after several ups and downs ultimately settled down at 12.20@12.21, which was just before the third call. The current price at the third call, May brought 11.99; June 12.01; August 12.21; September 11.91; October 11.48.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—noon—Cotton in good demand and freely met at previous prices: middling uplands 6 9-16; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 28,500; American 10,500; uplands low middling clause May 6 24-64; May and June delivery 6 34-64; June and July delivery 6 55-64@6 56-64@6 55-64; July and August delivery 6 39-64@6 40-64@6 39 64; August and September delivery 6 4-64@6 43 64; September and October delivery 6 38-64@6 37 64; October and November 6 26 64; November and December 6 24 64 February and March 6 28-64; futures dull and steady.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—2:30 p. m.—The Manchester market for yarns and fabrics is quiet and steady. Futures: May 6 35-64; May and June 6 35 64; June and July 6 36 64; July and August 6 4-64.

NEW YORK, May 23—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12⅛; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 1,610; net receipts 40; gross 2,845.

SAVANNAH, May 23—Cotton quiet; middling 11¾; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 142 bales; gross 142; sales 50; stock 9,582; exports coastwise 820.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23—Cotton quiet; middling 12; low middling 11⅝; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 843 bales; gross 1,021; sales 1,500; stock 97,514.

AUGUSTA, May 23—Cotton dull; middling 11¾; low middling 11¼; good ordinary 10½; net receipts 55 bales; shipments —; sales 718.

CHARLESTON, May 23—Cotton quiet; middling 12; low middling 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 69 bales; gross 69; sales 50; stock 7,908; exports coastwise 790.

PROVISIONS GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, May 23, 1882.

The following quotations indicate the fluctuation on the Chicago board of trade to-day:

| | Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | Closing. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | | |
| May | ..... | 1 27 | 1 26¼ | 1 26¾ |
| June | 1 25⅝ | 1 28⅛ | 1 26 | 1 26⅝ |
| July | 1 27⅝ | 1 27⅝ | 1 26¼ | 1 26⅝ |
| PORK | | | | |
| June | 19 65 | 19 70 | 19 50 | 19 60 |
| July | 19 80 | 19 85 | 19 77½ | 19 80 |
| CLEAR RIB SIDES. | | | | |
| June | ..... | 11 10 | 11 10 | 11 10 |
| July | 11 25 | 11 25 | 11 12½ | 11 12½ |

Flour, Grain and Meal

ATLANTA, May 23—Flour—The market has undergone very little change for several weeks past we quote fancy $8.00@$10.00, owing to quality; extra family $8.00@$8.25; family $7.50@$7.75. Wheat—Chicago—From the opening this morning the months took a downward course that continued throughout the day, and resulted in losses of 1½@1¾c by the close. May closed $1.26¾; June $1.28¾; July $1.29⅞. The local market is quiet and steady; No. 2 red, car lots, $1 56@$1.57; No. 1 white, no demand and dull. Corn—Firm at quotations; white $1.10; yellow and mixed $1.05; these prices are net cash. Meal—$1.05@$1.10; firm. Grits—$5.25@$5.50. Oats—70@75c. Wheat bran $1.35@$1.40.

NEW YORK, May 23—Flour, southern fairly active and steady; common to fair extra $5.65@$6.75; good to choice extra $6.80@$8.12½. Wheat opened ¼@⅜ higher and strong, but afterwards lost the improvement and declined ¾@¼ closing dull and week at a trifle above the lowest points: ungraded red $1.20@$1.45½; No. 2 red May $1.40½@$1.38; June $1.43¾@1 45⅝. Corn opened ¼@⅞ better, but afterwards lost the advance and dec ined ¼@1¼, closing dull at inside rates; ungraded 78@84¾; No 2, May 84⅝@85¾; June 80⅝. Oats, lower; No. 3, 60. Hops quiet and held very strong; yearlings 16@24.

BALTIMORE, May 23—Flour quiet and unchanged; Howard street and western superfine $3.50@$4.50; extra $4.75@$5.75; family $6.00@$7.00; city mills superfine $3.50@$4.50; extra $4.75@$5.75; Rio brands $7.25@$7.37. Wheat, southern firm and quiet; western dull; southern red $1.25@$1 31 amber $1.40@$1.46; No 2 western winter red spot and May $1.41¼. Corn, southern firm western dull; southern white 80@90; yellow 87. Oats steady and quiet; southern 50@53; western white 62@63; mixed 61. Pennsylvania 60@63.

CHICAGO, May 23—Flour steady; common to choice western $1.75@$7.00; fair to choice winter $5.00@$7.00. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 26½@$1.27 cash; $1.27@$1.27¼ May; $1.27½@$1.27¾ June. Corn unsettled and lower at 72¾@72½ cash; 72¾ May; 71⅞ June. Oats dull and lower at 51¼@51¾.

ST. LOUIS, May 23—Flour dull and lower; treble extra $5.00@$5.25; family $5.50@$6.00; choice to fancy $6.00@$6.50. Wheat lower; No 2 red fall $1.32¼ cash; $1.32¼ June; $1.18 July. Corn dull and lower at 74¾@75¼ cash; 75 May; 72⅞ June. Oats easier at 53 cash; 50⅞ June.

LOUISVILLE, May 23—Flour steady; extra family $5.00@$5.25; choice to fancy $6.50@$7.5. Grain dull. Wheat, No. 2 red winter $1.30. Corn, No. 2 white—; do. mixed 73. Oats, mixed 56.

CINCINNATI, May 23—Flour firm; family $6.90@$6.75; fancy $6.00@$7.25. Wheat heavy; No. 2 red winter $1.32@$1.35. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 77@77¼. Oats quiet No. 2 mixed 55.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, May 23—The market is active and firm with prices tending upward. Clear Rib Sides—Are particularly firm and in active demand; box lots on 30 days' time 12c. Bacon—Sugar-cured hams 14½@15c. Lard—Best leaf 1 c; refined 12½@13c; cans 13@14c.

NEW YORK, May 23—Pork slightly in favor of buyers and trade moderate; mess $19.25@$19.37½; old $20.25@$20.37½; new middles quiet and very strong; long and short clear 11⅞. Lard lower and less active closing somewhat stronger at 11.72½; choice 2 11.80.

CHICAGO, May 23—Pork in fair demand and lower; $19.55@$19.60 cash and June. Lard in fair demand and lower 11 40 cash; 11.42 June. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 8.75; short ribs 11.35; short clear 11.75

ST. LOUIS, May 23—Pork lower at $20.00 cash; $19.85 bid June. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 8.40; short ribs 11.12½; clear 62½. Bacon steady; shoulders 9; rib 11⅞; clear 12¾. Lard dull and nominal.

LOUISVILLE, May 23—Provisions firmer; mess pork $20 55. Bulk meats, shoulders 9½; rib 11¼; clear ribs 65. Bacon shoulders 9; rib 12; clear 12½. Sugar cured hams 14@14¼ Lard 13½.

CINCINNATI, May 23—Pork strong at $20.00@$20.25. Lard easier at 11.37½. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders 8½; rib 11½ for June. Bacon strong and higher; shoulders 9½; ribs 12¼.

Groceries

ATLANTA, May 23—Market generally steady. Coffee—Steady: Rio 10½@15. Roasted Coffees—Old government Java 25@33 best Rio 14; choice 16. Sugars—Standard A 10½; granulated 11; cut oaf 12; powdered 12; white extra C 10½; yellow C 9¾; market about bare of New Orleans sugar. Molasses—Black strap, in barrels, 35 Syrup—Fair 45; prime 55; choice 60. Teas—Oolong 35@60; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and gunpowder 50@80; Young Hyson 37@75; English breakfast 35@75. Pepper 19; allspice 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 18@25. Crackers—milk 9c; Boston butter 8½c; pearl oyster 9c; soda XX 6½c; do XXX 7c; cream 9c; lemon 10c; molasses cakes 9½; ginger snaps 10c. Candy—Assorted stick 13c. Mackerel—No. 3 bbls $9.00; ¾ bbls $4.50@$5.00; ¼ bbls $1.80@$2.25; kits 75; No. 2 ½ bbls $6.50@$6.50; kits 85; No. 1 ½ bbls $6.00@$6.25 kits $1.00. Soap—$2.50@$7 00 per box cakes. Candles—Full weight 13½; no light weight on market. Matches—$3.00. Soda, in kegs, 4.6@5c; in boxes 5½@5¾c. Rice—Scarce and high; choice 8c; prime 7½c; fair 7c.

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, May 23—The market retains its steadiness, and very little change has taken place as yet. Indigo, best, 75@$1.; madder 14@15; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@9c alum 4@5c; cochineal 90c; magnesia carb. 35@45; fl r. sulphur 4½@5; roll sulphur 3¾@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; asafoetida 35; opium, gum, $4.50@$5.00; quinine $2.75; calomel 75c@$1.00; blue mass 75; morphine $4.00; chloroform $1.10@1.25. Kerosene oil in bbls. 15c; castor oil $1.40@$1.50 gal; linseed oil, raw, 70@73; boiled 70; lard oil 90@$1.25, owing to quantity; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 60@70; lubricating oil 25@49; turpentine 60. White lead 7@8½; furniture varnish $1.25@$1.50; coach varnish $1.75@$3.50; furniture glue 18@25; white 30@40; concentrated lye $4.00@$3.25 case of 4 dozen; putty 4½@5; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle grease 75@$1.00 dozen. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.50; 10x16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 45 per cent; quicksilver 60@75; shellac 55@60.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, May 23—Market steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum rectified $1 25@$1.75; New England $1.75@$2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4 50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$3.00;; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, May 23—Apples—Demand moderate: russett's $5.50 ₱ bbl. Lemons—$4.50@$5.00 ₱ box. Oranges—No Florida on market; choice Messina $6.00@$7.00 ₱ bbl. Cocoanuts—$4.00 ₱ 100. Pineapples — None. Bananas—Choice—none on the market. Figs—18@20c. Raisins, new ₱ box $3.00; new London $3.25; ½ box $1.75; ¼ box 90c. Currants 7¾@8c Cranberries—None. California Pears — $6.00@$7.00 ₱ bbl. Citron — 26@28c, Almonds—22@23c. Pecans—16c. Brazils—10c. Filberts —15@16c. Walnuts—16c. Peanuts—Active and firm; Tennessee 7@7½c; North Carolina 7c; Virginia 11c; roasted 1½c ₱ lb extra.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, May 23—The market is more active and staple goods are firm and tending upwards. Eggs—15@18c. Butter—Stocks ample; fancy 25@25c; choice 20@21c; other grades dull at 12½@15c. Sweet Potatoes—$1.25 ₱ bu. Poultry Hens 32@35c; roosters 25c; young chickens 20@25c, owing to size. Irish Potatoes—New choice $4.00@$4.50 ₱ bbl; no old on market. Dried Fruit—Peaches—Peeled 10@16c; unpeeled 4c; apples 4c. Wax—20c. Onions—None. Cabbage—4@4½c. Feathers—Choice 55c; prime 50; no demand for second hand. Cheese—13¾@15¾.

Live Stock

ATLANTA, May 23—The market is quiet and dull with stocks limited; good mules and horses in fair request; we quote job lots as follows: mules, 14 hands high, $85@$125; 15 hands $125@$1.35. Horses, plug $65@$85; good driving and saddle $150@$200; The supply of live stock is moderate.



RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

## Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad Co.

TIME TABLE--IN EFFECT MAY 1 1882.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN DIVISION.

| READ DOWNWARD. Day Exp. | Accm. | Night Exp | STATIONS. | READ UPWARD. Night Exp. | Accm. | Day Exp |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:45 a m | 4 00 p m | 8 40 p m | Lve Cincinnati Arr | 7 40 a m | 10 25 a m | 7 00 p m |
| 11 28 a m | 6 45 p m | 11 09 p m | " Georgetown Lve | 5 26 a m | 7 34 a m | 4 29 p m |
| 11 55 a m | 7 10 p m | 11 35 p m | " Lexington " | 5 05 a m | 7 05 a m | 4 05 p m |
| 12 26 p m | 7 45 p m | 12 06 p m | " Nicholasville " | 4 32 a m | 6 32 a m | 3 32 p m |
| 12 48 p m | 8 12 p m | 12 25 p m | " High Bridge " | 4 10 a m | 6 10 a m | 3 11 p m |
| 1 16 p m | 8 45 p m | 12 55 p m | " Danville " | 3 45 a m | 5 40 a m | 2 43 p m |
| 1 25 p m | 8 55 p m | 1 05 a m | " Junction City " | 3 36 a m | 5 30 a m | 2 33 p m |
| 3 00 p m | ..... | 2 40 a m | " Somerset " | 2 10 a m | ..... | 1 00 p m |
| 3 45 p m | ..... | 3 00 a m | " Point Burnside " | 1 05 a m | ..... | 12 40 p m |
| 8 00 p m | ..... | 6 10 a m | " Rockwood " | 10 10 a m | ..... | 8 57 a m |
| 8 33 p m | ..... | 6 40 a m | " Spring City " | 9 38 p m | ..... | 7 50 a m |
| 10 35 p m | ..... | 8 30 a m | Arr Chattanooga Lve | 7 40 p m | ..... | 6 40 a m |

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN DIVISION.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 00 a m | ..... | ..... | Lve Chattanooga Arr | ..... | ..... | 6 00 p m |
| 12 55 a m | ..... | ..... | " Attalla Lve | ..... | ..... | 2 20 p m |
| 3 10 a m | ..... | ..... | " Birmingham " | ..... | ..... | 11 50 a m |
| 5 30 a m | ..... | ..... | " Tuscaloosa " | ..... | ..... | 9 10 a m |
| 10 00 a m | ..... | ..... | Arr Meridian Lve | ..... | ..... | 4 30 a m |

VICKSBURG AND MERIDIAN DIVISION.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Lve Meridian Arr | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | " Forest " | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | " Brandon " | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | " Jackson " | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Arr. Vicksburg Lve | ..... | ..... | ..... |

VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND PACIFIC DIVISION.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Lve Vicksburg Arr. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | " Delta Lve | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | Arr. Monroe Lve | ..... | ..... | ..... |

JOHN SCOTT, Vice Pres't and General Manager, Cincinnati Southern R'y, Cincinnati, O.
E. P. WILSON, Gen. Pass. Agt. Cin. Sou. Ry., Cincinnati, O.
H. COLLERAN, Gen. Pass. Agt., Ala. Gt. Sou. R. R Chattanooga, Tenn.
J. HARDY, Gen. Pas. Agt. V. & M. R. R. Vicksburg, Miss.
JOS. F. McGUIRE, Gen. Pass. Agt. V., C. & P. R. R., Monroe, La.

## '61 AND NOW.

### PRINCIPLES REMAIN THE SAME THOUGH ALL ELSE CHANGE.

**Continuation of the Debate in the Southern Presbyterian Assembly on the Question of Fraternal Relations With the Northern Church—Dr. Girardeau's Great Defense.**

A manifest impatience was visible on the faces of the members as they slowly entered and took their seats. The debate of the day previous had recalled all the controversial ire of the past two and a half decades, and threw into striking juxtaposition the old era and the new—the men who were at the fore in 1861-'5, such as Farris, Girardeau and Brown, and the men who are now coming fresh on the field, such as Tenney, Bittenger and Leyburn. This point was touched upon by Mr. Tenney in the opening speech, and was eloquently met by Dr. Girardeau, whose plea for the right of old men to express their views rivalled the reply of Pitt to Walpole when accused of the crime of youth. The debate continued throughout the session, and was enlivened by the revelation that the action of the southern church about slavery, which has been the cause of so much angry crimination was written and carried through by Dr. David Wills, now a loyal member of the northern church and a chaplain in the army. Divine services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Pitzer, of Washington, and consisted of the 71st psalm, prayer by Mr. Flanniken, the 40th hymn, prayer by Rev. Mr. Duffee, and the 57th hymn. An overture was presented from the Montgomery presbytery asking that the standards should be written in elegant English. An overture from West Texas called attention to the failure in the promised supply of evangelists. Dr. Lane, of Athens, offered an important paper relative to the education of ministers, regarding the course of studies, etc., which he desired placed upon consideration for the next general assembly. B. F. Wilcox was announced as a new commissioner. The report of the special committee on Sabbath schools was read by Dr. Stacey, of Newnan. It recited that some thirty Sabbath school bodies had been addressed, as well as the leading church assemblies, urging action in favor of suitable Sunday legislation by congress, with a view to closing the mails and prohibiting railroad travel. Many favorable replies had been received, while others, though in favor of such legislation, did not assent to the idea of political action. Others still were of opinion that existing legislation was fully up to public opinion, and that what was now wanted was a higher education of that opinion. The report was referred to a new committee consisting of Rev. J. F. Arbuthnot, chairman, Rev. J. R. Graham, Roger Martin, B. F. Hall and T. J. Kirkpatrick.

The case of the Presbyterian church against W. S. Turner, which has been before the Georgia public so long, has found its way into the assembly. Dr Lefevre from the judicial committee in charge of the case made a report reciting that there were in the matter so many issues, so many points for which no precedent existed, and the allegations were so complicated and intermingled, that the committee had decided to recommend a commission, under the laws of the church, which consist of twenty-seven, to hear the cause and pass upon its merits. He asked for immediate consideration. The assembly decided to raise the commission, which was organized as follows: Ministers, Rev. Messrs. Pratt, Palmer, Coit, Lunsford, Wallace, Martin, Bradley, Kerr, Tenney, Bittenger, Graham, Gordon, Sloan, Woods—14; and Messrs. Roberts, Marquis, Allen, Adair, Hill, Fairley, Brown, Tinley, Hall, McSween, Mason, Flanniken and Enderle.

THE SPECIAL ORDER

being the question of sending delegates to the assembly now in session at Springfield, Illinois, was taken up. Mr. Tenney was the first to obtain the floor. He remarked that the opposition to fraternity seemed to come from the venerable fathers of the church. They have been in the ecclesiastical warfare of the past, and like the heroes of the military arena, they like to fight their battles o'er again. By rejecting this report we will not necessarily lay these venerable brethren on the shelf. But we, who are younger, are tired of the strife. We know all the facts in the case, and do not need a continued rehearsal of them here. We all desire fraternal relations, to live and act with the pregnant present. By rehearsing the quarrels of bygone years we but destroy all hope of the future. We need the material aid which fraternity would bring us. Asking for favors on the one hand and refusing fellowship on the other, is about the most inconsistent thing we can do, and that we are doing every day. Mr. Leyburn referred to the venerable brethren who had been loading up for this occasion. He wanted the "reasons" stricken out of the report and then he wanted the whole bill rejected and in place of it the adoption of Mr. Tenney's substitute. If it is wrong to meet them in the assembly it is wrong to meet them in conference. It was incorrect to say that no retraction had ever been made by the northern assembly. The declaration of that body in 1876, that none of its acts were to be construed as "impugning on the Christian character" of our church, was broad enough. Dr. Farris admitted that the defeat of fraternity in the northern assembly was due to the old war horses. Have not these same old war horses (indicating Dr. Farris), defeated the same measure in our arena. These same old war horses—

Mr. Boggs—I rise to a point of order. The terms used are discourteous.

Dr. Farris—Oh, not at all. Let him proceed. We from the west are plain, blunt men.

The Moderator—They are all uncultivated men west of the Mississippi. [Laughter.]

Mr. Leyburn resumed—There are other Christian conferences that may bleed if this advance be not made. This is a new era, and we must be prepared for the wake of the dawning day and leave the night behind us. Mr. Collier, of Virginia, offered the following as an additional "reason" to be added to the report:

"A fourth reason—Recognizing the obligation 'to do unto others as we would that others should do unto us,' we hereby express our willingness to disavow any and all acts on our part, past or present, of which rightful complaint may be made, deemed by our northern brethren derogatory or offensive to them, and so signify our willingness cheerfully to exert our best efforts in clearing the way of all difficulties to full fraternal correspondence. And until such expressions shall be mutual, fraternal relations are not desirable."

Dr. Brown, chairman of the committee on foreign correspondence, referred to the charge made yesterday that some persons assumed to themselves a peculiar guardianship in church affairs. He took no guardianship except such as devolved upon every Christian minister. We are not dealing with individuals—we are dealing with the authoritative voice of the church as spoken through its assembly. The fact that we have been wounded in the house of our friends makes the wound all the more painful. The insult of a trifler we do not regard, but the deliberate stigma put upon us by the northern assembly is hard to forget. Fraternal relations would in time lead to organic union. It has been said that we have in practice fraternal relations now. If that be so, why this anxiety for a mere shadow? The north would take it as a surrender. That we will never do. Have we any rights which a white man is bound to respect? We have been wronged. That wrong has never been rectified. The northern assembly has declared us guilty of "damnable blasphemy." They are still waving the bloody shirt. Mr. Bettinger inquired as to the duty of Christian forgiveness. Dr. Brown said he would come to that after awhile. We surrendered everything at Baltimore except our honor. Meeting in official intercourse is not fraternity. Because you bow to a man on the street he is not necessarily admitted into your home circle. They cannot remove a stigma from us unless they remove it from those who went before us. Declarations for the present will not atone for the past. If a man call your mother a bad name, reflecting on her chastity, and should subsequently come to you and say she was a good woman "at present" would that satisfy you? I can never, with my voice, bury the question in a dishonored grave. Dr. Girardeau criticised the remarks made about the attitude of the old men in this matter. He did not know that the possession of gray hairs was a crime. At first he was disposed to strike out the "reasons," but since the debate has taken such a wide range he had changed his views. It is now too late to strike out. The whole question must now be met. Church councils were fallible, but decisions judicially reached must be carefully dealt with. To send delegates to Springfield now would be a confession of wrong on our part. The Northern church charged us with schism. We ask them for a retraction, and they refuse to give it, and the charge still stands against us. Their refusal to acquit us of this charge was greeted with cheers and the waving of handkerchiefs, showing the popular approval of a deliberate act declaring us schismatics. To go before them now unasked would be a confession. Dr. Pitzer—At the Baltimore assembly in 1873 it was declared that "all action touching the southern assembly is declared null and void, and we have confidence in their Christian character?" Does that admit of two conclusions?

Dr. Girardeau—What did they mean by those words? If we were schismatics in the past, are we not schismatics now? And would not the same censure apply to us now as then? They called us "heretics and blasphemers" because our doctrines toward slavery were in consonance to Bible teachings and the Old school standards.

Mr. Bittinger—Was that declaration of the northern assembly not made after the southern assembly had declared its mission to be to "conserve" slavery, and as an answer to it?

Dr. Pitzer—By Dr. Girardeau's permission, I will answer that question, as I desire to get the matter correctly before the house. The charge of blasphemy was never made against the southern assembly. Referring to a previous action of the southern assembly at Columbus, Georgia, "the system of negro slavery in the south is a divine institution—an ordinance of God—and that it is the peculiar duty of the southern churches to conserve the institution of slavery" the northern assembly declared such "doctrine" to be not only heresy but blasphemy. It was never applied to the people or to the assembly.

Dr. Lefevre—And the author of that declaration is now himself a minister of the northern church. His name is Wills.

Dr. Graham—When first charged that such a declaration was on our records the people refused to believe it, and it was disavowed as soon as it was possible to do so.

Dr. Brown also gave a history of the paper and its subsequent disavowal.

Dr. Girardeau resumed—We have been constrained by brute force to give up the institution of slavery, but are we to give up the doctrine because of that. They pronounced us traitors who deserved to be hanged. Dead our confederacy may be, but are we prepared to stand upon the graves of our dead boys and admit that they were traitors?

A voice—Never!

Dr. Girardean—The principles of 1861 we hold now as then. Our present character is our past. If we send delegates north they will take it as an indication that we are ready to be engulfed in northern sentiment. It has been said that politicians are shaking hands over the bloody chasm—why not the church. Will the church be the last to yield in the fight The confederacy is dead, and men will not stand up for a dead issue—there are living causes to attend to. Is our church dead? Is the cause of our church, too, a lost cause? Are we to act as if she had no life? When I was in prison with Dr. Farris, together with 2,000 confederate officers while there was a man in the field to uphold the confederacy we refused to take the oath of allegiance. One officer who did so was kicked from one end of the prison to the other. But when at last the last flag was furled in defeat, we debated still whether we should take the oath or still refuse and die. It was decided that we owed duties to the living. It was a dead government. But here is a living church. If it were a question of organic union I would fight to the last ditch. Fraternal relations will be used as a lever for organic union, and before ten years that question will be before this assembly as this one now is.

Dr. Lane, of Athens, had great respect for his venerable brethren, Dr. Brown and Dr. Girardeau, nevertheless he did not share their fears or views. The report did not go far enough for him. He was fully and unequivocally in favor of fraternal relations. Bury the dissensions of the past so deep that the hand of resurrection cannot reach them. Are we by being citizens of the United States casting reproach upon our confederate dead. Long may the north and the south be true to the banner which is now their common heritage. He went on to illustrate that fraternity would be no reflection upon either the past or the present.

The assembly then adjourned until 9 a.m. to-day.

### ASSEMBLYMEN PHOTOGRAPHED.

Rev. W. Brown, D.D., has attended every general assembly of the church save one, and of that one too, he is fully informed. The doctor is also enjoying his honeymoon trip.

Rev. G. S. Leyburn, yesterday, said he would not tell where his position was in times gone by, but a look at his face would indicate that wherever he was, he was in the front rank.

Colonel C. F. Collier is an ex-confederate congressman, and one of the most attentive members of the body. He has a flowing white beard, which gives him a patriarchal aspect.

Rev. W. T. Richardson, of Virginia, and Rev. R. P. Farris are editors, as may readily be judged from their acquaintance with public affairs. They are reinforced at the reporter's desk by Mr. Converse, of the Louisville Observer.

Dr. Lane, of Athens, made a break from the old men yesterday, and advocated immediate and unconditional fraternity. The doctor would be out of place anywhere else than on a fraternal basis.

South Carolina is proud of Dr. Girardeau, her favorite preacher, and well she may be. A fine presence, a benevolent and kindly face, a tongue of magic eloquence, he is one of the few who can sway multitudes even though they dissent from him.

### Released.

Brown, the colored man who was arrested one day last week upon the charge of burying without the corporate limits outside of the cemetery, has been tried and acquitted. It seems from Brown's statement that he acted in accordance with the advise of his physician.

### Stealing Meat.

Sometime during Monday night a thief entered Mr. Stephen Walker's meat house next to his residence on Vine street, and stole about two hundred pounds of meat. Late Monday evening Mr. Walker locked the door to the meat house and the thief effected an entrance by breaking the lock. After securing the meat the thief loaded it upon a wagon and drove away. The wagon was tracked to Hunter street, but there all traces of the thief were lost.

### Almost an Accident.

Early yesterday morning as a Mrs. Monroe, who resides on Tattnall street, was attempting to cross the railroad on Whitehall street, she was struck by an engine and knocked several feet. The accident was due to the fact that the approaching engine was hidden from Mrs. Monroe's view by a long freight train, which detained her some minutes, and behind which she attempted to make the crossing. Fortunately she escaped without injury.



### CITY NEWS.

**The Regular Record of Current Local Events—Gossip of all Kinds.**

Travel is picking up.

Spring chickens are in demand.

The LaCrosse club is in good trim.

Croquet playing is growing in favor.

Ponce de Leon had a big crowd yesterday.

The police were kept quite busy yesterday.

The hotels were well patronized yesterday.

The police court was well attended yesterday.

Yesterday was the most pleasant day of the month.

Roasting ears are becoming abundant in the market.

The clerks want the merchants to close at six o'clock.

The local railroad men are contemplating a convention.

An amateur minstrel troupe is being organized in this city.

Nearly all of the suburban towns were crowded with young Atlantians Sunday.

Messrs. Baker & Cooper, grocers, at 395 Marietta, have a fine large bay mare in splendid condition for sale.

Two colored base ball clubs played an interesting game on Tayler's hill yesterday. The score at the end of nine innings was five to three.

A Frenchman and his wife were in town yesterday, neither of whom could speak a word of English. He had a money order cashed at the postoffice payable to Joseph Graff. He signed the order Graff Joseph.

### LOCAL RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The steel track laying is now going on near Gaffney, S. C.

The Central railroad pay-car reached Atlanta yesterday.

The Western and Atlantic railroad has 105 miles of steel rail.

The Third Baptist Sunday school will excurt to Toccoa, June first.

The Georgia road is having a number of new freight coaches built.

The Savannah, Florida and Western road are receiving new engines.

Sweetwater will be scented by a colored picnic from Atlanta on the 29th instant.

J. C. Shaw of the Central railroad and its associated lines, was in town yesterday.

Twenty-five miles of steel rail between Mt. Airy and Harbins, S. C., have been laid.

There are only four stations on the Georgia Pacific between Atlanta and Douglasville.

The West Point road will soon begin laying steel track between Atlanta and West Point.

The entire track between Atlanta and Gainesville will be laid with steel rail this summer.

Conductor McCool of the Air Line, has a zoological garden at his home. It is filled with rare things.

Freight is much less than it was this time last year. This is the case with all the roads running into Atlanta.

A railroad in South Carolina is negotiating with the Western and Atlantic railroad for the exposition coaches.

The Georgia Pacific depot is going up rapidly. It is located near Thurmond street, and is a substantial frame building.

The Western and Atlantic railroad is having several new mail coaches built. They will be attached to the midnight train.

An average of two hundred cars of dirt per pay are being taken from the Macon and Brunswick bank on Peters street.

The Western and Atlantic has more cars to its mileage than any road in the United States. It has ten cars to the mile.

The Richmond and Danville will put in one hundred and fifty miles of stone ballast between Atlanta and Charlotte this summer.

Every road running into Atlanta has an accommodation train for business men who reside outside of the city. Each of these trains are paying.

The Richmond and Danville are now building one thousand freight cars. The work is divided among six car factories. The cars are to cost $650 each.

Captain Anderson, passenger agent and superintendent of the Western and Atlantic, says the present schedule is the best the road has had in ten years.

The Richmond and Danville ordered thirty new engines at the beginning of the year. They have received twelve of that number. They are large, fine engines and are plying between Richmond and Atlanta.

Captain Anderson, of the Western and Atlantic, is the only railroad superintendent in the south who has no private coach. When he goes upon a tour of inspection he rides a freight train from the engine to the cab.

The Knights of Temperance, Evans chapel Sunday school and the Woman's temperance union will picnic at Sweetwater junction on the Georgia Pacific to-day. The special train will leave the car shed at eight o'clock this morning.



### REAL ESTATE SALES.

The rental agents report demands as slow yesterday.

A beautiful residence is just being finished on Garnett street.

There is a demand for brick and other building material.

Yesterday was a good day for the purchaser and seller of real estate.

T. M. Johnson is building a handsome residence on Magazine street.

Mr. Jerry Lynch's brick block on Peters street, near Beermann, is going up rapidly.

Mr. Harry Maxland will soon begin building a house on Whitehall, near Hood street.

Mr. Frank Jackson has purchased three vacant lots on Wheat street and will build this summer.

The sale of the Pryor street lots by Mr. Knapp, real estate agent, has been postponed until Tuesday next, at 2:30 o'clock.

Colonel Adair, the real estate agent, yesterday sold at auction the Leyden warehouse on Bartow street to Mr. S. J. Hill for $13,100.

Mr. Charles Smith, of Chattanooga, has purchased a vacant lot on Walton street and will soon begin the erection of a beautiful residence.

Mr. N. R. Fowler, the real estate agent, yesterday sold No. 26 Luckie street. It was a handsome two-story brick house, and was bought by L. C. Saul for $5,500.

Messrs. Frierson & Leak yesterday sold at auction forty-five lots on Magazine, Lester and Vine streets. Lots 1 and 2 were bought by Dr. A. C. Hobbs for $250 and $161 each; No. 3, by Clem Harris for $150; Nos. 4 and 5, by M. Bergstrom for $145 and $130; Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9, by Dr. Hobbs for $115, $130, $110 and $112 50; No. 10, by Mr. M. Bergstrom for $80; No. 11, by Mr. Witham for $75; No. 12 by Mr. W. W. McAfee for $53; No. 13, by Mr. John Brown for $85; Nos. 14, 16 and 18, by Mr. W. W. McAfee for $50, $57 50 and $50; Nos. 15 and 17, by Mr. Parks for $70 and $48; No. 20, by Mr. T. A. Shelton for $35; No. 21, by Mr. McAfee for $48; No. 22, by Dr. Hobbs, for $36; No. 23, by Mr. P. Breitenberger, for $30; No. 24, by A. Schultze, for $30; No. 26, by Mr. Parks, for $40; No. 27, by Mr. Jno. Lay, for $25; No. 28, by Colonel Osborne, for $60; No. 29, by Mr. Tolbert, for $33; No. 30, by Tate Stewart, for $60; No. 31, by J. J. Tolbert, for $60; No. 32, by J. Kenny for $75; No. 33, by J. J. Tolbert for $60.50; Nos. 34, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39, by T. A. Shelton for $46, $37, $35, $39, $42, and $31; No. 40, by J. Kenny for $57; No. 41 by Mr. Shelton for $51; Nos. 42, 43, 44 and 45, by Mr. Shultz for $83, $83, $92 and $93.

### The Color Line.

For some time past the police have been suspecting John Thornton, a colored man, and Alice Murphy, a white woman, of illicit connection. Early yesterday morning Officers Gloer, Steerman, and McWilliams, quietly entered Alice's house, on Brick street, before the family was up and thereby had his suspicions confirmed. Alice is now in cell No. 4, while John is in cell No. 1, awaiting trial upon warrants charging them with the crime suspected.

### A Mean Trick.

Some person or persons, either thoughtless or heartless, or probably both, yesterday morning succeeded in tying a tin can to a small dog's tail and then turned him loose. Of course the tattoo played upon the ground frightened the dog and a rapid run down Decatur street was the result. The string which connected the dog's tail and the tin can was so short that the can struck the dog's hind legs nearly every step he took. These licks were so hard and frequent that they resulted in two broken legs for the poor dumb brute.

### Almost a Fatal Wound.

Lincoln Thompson, a fourteen year old colored boy, was stabbed by Ed Rushian, a other youthful moke, near the corner of Hunter and Mangum streets, yesterday morning. The two boys were walking along Hunter street, conversing about the cotton exposition, when Rushian called Thompson a liar. This led to a fight, during which Rushian drew his knife and stabbed Thompson twice, once in the left side and once in the neck—just behind the left ear. After being wounded Thompson was carried to his home, on Whitehall street, where Dr. Ed Roach dressed his wounds. The wound in the left side is a long, ugly, deep gash and is exceedingly dangerous. The one in the neck is slight. Rushian has not been captured.

### What He Knew.

"What do you know?" asked a CONSTITUTION representative yesterday of Mr. W H. Reid, manager of the Drummer.

"I know," was the reply, "that the National Mercantile Travelers' association and the National Exhibitor's association hold their annual convention in Cincinnati, Ohio, on June 12th, remaining in session three days. Reduced rates of fare will be given by railroads from principal points, and an enormous attendance is expected. Hon. John Hart Brewer, M. C. from New Jersey, who lately introduced a bill in congress for the protection of commercial travelers, and the regulation of inter-state commerce, has been invited to address the convention upon that subject. An excursion of palace cars will leave Atlanta on June 10th, 2:40 p.m., to attend the convention. Tickets will be sold at two cents per mile, making the fare from Atlanta to Cincinnati only $9.50, the regular fare being $13.20. Seats will be reserved for those who leave their names at the office of the Drummer."

### To the Sunday-School Convention.

The Central railroad train that left yesterday evening at 2:15 p.m. for Savannah had four sleeping cars attached, filled with delegates and their friends, en route for Savannah to attend the Sunday-school convention which is soon to be held in that city. Among the ladies and gentlemen that left was:

Mrs. Chisolm, Miss Chisolm, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. John M. Hill, Misses Harris and Howard, Thomas Moore and lady, Sidney Root, Misses Clements and Raymond, Dr. Coleman, Miss Cora Peck, Miss Kingsberry, Mrs. McLendon, Mrs. Phil Dodd, Mrs. Groves, Mrs. Blodgett, J. B. Estes, J. A. Solomon, F. Patillo, Mark W. Johnson, C. C McKenzie, C. R. Roy, Mrs. Fannie Kimball, Miss Kimball, Miss Ezzard, Miss Minnie Powell, J. G. McCarthy, Miss McCarthy, Miss Pittman, Miss Haralson, Mrs. William Tuller, Charles Tuller, J. C. Kimball and lady, Paul Evans, J. C. Courtney, J. F. Lyons, Rev. Samuel Jones, Miss Seltzer, Miss Packard, C. A. Kamspeck, wife and son, G. W. Scott, D. W. Allen and lady, Miss Omear, Miss McConnell, G. B. McGaughey, J. H. Stokes, J. S. Wilson and lady, Dr. W. T. Park, Miss Annie Scott, Miss Mamie Ward, Miss, Mamie Kirkpatrick, Malcom Morgan, Rev. D. Frazer and son, Thomas Flynt, Ben George Robert Russell Abraham Mason, J. H. Franklin.

### WHAT WE EAT.

**A Glance at the Atlanta Market and What is There to be Secured.**

Mulberries are in the market at ten cents a pint. They are miserable looking little berries, and have a poor sale. They are in striking contrast to the bright, red strawberries which sit alongside of them on the fruit and vegetable stands. The strawberries are about as cheap as the mulberries are, being from twenty to twenty-five cents a quart. While the berry subject is up it may not be out of place to mention that blackberries will soon be here. Dewberries have already been in the market. Peaches are expected soon, and some few favored ones have already had watermelons. Almost before we are aware of it we will be in the midst of the fruit season. As for vegetables, that man fares best who has his own garden. Vegetables such as are offered for sale now are unbearably bad. There has not been a tempting array of vegetables on the stalls in the memory of this reporter. There are some Irish potatoes that sell at fifty cents a peck, and a few other vegetables at prices that have not changed for a week or two. There are plenty of eggs at from 15 to 20 cents and chickens at from 25 to 40 cents for hens and 20 to 30 cents for young chickens. Butter is more plentiful and sells at from 25 to 40 cents according to quality. Very fair country butter goes at 30 cents, but the best cannot be bought for less than forty. In the fish market yesterday there was nothing of any consequence. A few barrels of whiting and black fish comprised the stock. It was a bad week for fish and next week promises to be no better. In fact the situation calls for a full play of the powers of the good housewife.

Colonel Adair will sell this afternoon at 4 o'clock, that splendid vacant lot on Mitchell street, next to the Second Baptist church, it lies well, close in, and somebody will get a bargain.

Trinity church social meeting this evening 8 o'clock, all the congregation invited. A revision committee is preparing a new list of membership for publication. The names of those whom the committee cannot locate, will be called at close of service. The attendance and assistance of all is solicited, that the directory may be perfected at once for the press.

### "The Feast of Weeks."

Our Hebrew friends will observe the above festival this day. Services will commence at 9 o'clock a.m. The following are the names of the confirmants: Rosa Weisberg, Emma Cohen, Rosetta Silverman, Tellie Franklin, Alex Rosenfeld, Edgar Leiberman, Sam Jacobson, Morris Guthman. The services at the temple will be unusually interesting. The public are cordially invited.

### Fresh From the Field.

Lecture on China to-night (Wednesday) at St. Paul's Methodist church, East Hunter, near Bell, by Rev. Dr. DuBose, of the southern Presbyterian church. No collection. Come one, come all.

### The First Peaches.

John Lagomarsino received yesterday two crates of peaches from Orchard Hill. They are selling at 15 cents apiece.

### Catoosa Springs.

So well known are the above springs to the seekers of health and pleasure that an announcement of their being opened at an early day is sufficient. The chemical composition of its waters and their valuable qualities highly recommend them. They are in the Piedmont region of Cherokee, Ga., and within a few minutes ride of the Western & Atlantic railroad. Extra exertions have been made this season by the proprietors to make the place pleasant and comfortable. The buildings are being put in thorough repair, painted, plastered, etc. The grounds are being arranged by landscape gardners, and a rifle range established. These springs deserve a generous patronage.

MERCHANTS, LOOK!

Go to McBRIDE'S and secure right to manufacture CHERRY'S FRUIT DRIER. McBride offers large lot Chinese Matting, direct importation, very low. FLY FANS, FILTERS, CLOCKS, CHINA, at factory prices. 'an16—d1y top 1st col 8p

SUNDAY SCHOOL MUSIC.

NEW BOOKS

BANNER OF VICTORY, By Abbey & Munger, Price..... 35c
LIGHT AND LIFE, By McIntosh. Price..... 35c
THE BEACON LIGHT, By Tenney & Hoffman Price..... 30c
Sample copies mailed postpaid on receipt of price.
For sale by
HOLMAN, COFFIN & CO.,
Booksellers, Art and Commercial Stationers,
26 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
623 feb18—d1y un mcbr

The Only WATCH FACTORY IN THE SOUTH.

Patronize a Home Industry.

WATCHES

Save the middleman's profits, and buy directly from

The MANUFACTURER.

Send for Illustrated Price List.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.

34 WHITEHALL ST. ATLANTA, GA.

## COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6 5/8d; in New York, at 12¼c; in Atlanta, at 11½c.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIMBALL HOUSE, May 23, 10:31, P. M.

| NAME OF STATION. | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Dew Point. | WIND. Direction | WIND. Force. | Rainfall. | Weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 30.14 | 62 | 48 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Augusta | 30.15 | 66 | ... | N. W | Light | .00 | Clear. |
| Galveston | 30.09 | 62 | 61 | S. E. | Fresh | .00 | Fair. |
| Indianola | 30 09 | 78 | 65 | E. | Brisk | .00 | Fair. |
| Key West | 30.04 | 78 | ... | E. | Fresh | .00 | Cloud y. |
| Mobile | 30.12 | 66 | ... | N. | Light | .00 | Clear. |
| Montgomery | 30 12 | 6 | 53 | N. E. | Light | .00 | Clear. |
| Port Eads | 30.11 | 58 | 64 | N. E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Pensacola | 3 10 | 59 | 64 | N. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Palestine | 30 11 | 57 | 00 | E. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| Savannah | 30.13 | 70 | ... | S. E | Light | .00 | Clear. |

Local Observations.

| Time of Observation. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8:31 a. m. | 30.15 | 48 | 45 | N. W. | Fresh | .... | Foggy |
| 10:31 " | 30.18 | 65 | 52 | N. W. | Gent. | .... | Clear. |
| 2:31 " | 30.13 | 70 | 52 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |
| 6:31 " | 30.12 | 68 | 49 | N. W. | Fresh | ... | Clear. |
| 10:31 " | 30.14 | 62 | 46 | N. W. | Fresh | .00 | Clear. |

Mean daily bar..... 30 141 | Maximum ther..... 72.2
Mean daily ther..... 60.3 | Minimum ther..... 46.8
Mean daily humid 66.7 | Total rainfall..... 00

NOTE—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14 inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 24 inclusive; High, 25 to 34, inclusive; Galve, 40 to 59 inclusive; Storm, 60 to 79, inclusive; Hurricane, from 80 up.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.
Observations taken at 5 p.m.—Local time.

| Atlanta District. | Max. Tem | Min. Tem | Ra'n fall. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta | 72 | 47 | .00 |
| Spartanburg | 76 | 49 | .16 |
| Toccoa | 82 | 45 | .00 |
| Gainesville | 79 | 71 | .01 |
| Dalton | 74 | 46 | .00 |
| Calhoun | 72 | 46 | .00 |
| Cartersville | 75 | 55 | .00 |
| West Point | 77 | 57 | .00 |
| Newnan | 74 | 46 | .00 |
| Griffin | .. | | .... |

| DISTRICTS. | AVERAGE. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Wilmington | 76 | 56 | .22 |
| 2 Charleston | 80 | 62 | 30 |
| 3 Augusta | 79 | 54 | 23 |
| 4 Savannah | 83 | 63 | .00 |
| 5 Atlanta | 75 | 49 | .02 |
| 6 Montgomery | 76 | 52 | .00 |
| 7 Mobile | 78 | 52 | .00 |
| 8 New Orleans | 78 | 58 | .00 |
| 9 Galveston | 84 | 56 | .00 |
| 10 Vicksburg | 75 | 52 | .00 |
| 11 Little Rock | 75 | 48 | .00 |
| 12 Memphis | 71 | 43 | .00 |
| 13 St. Louis | | | .00 |

H HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

A. F. PICKERT.

Fine Goods and no High Tone Prices.

NO. 5 WHITEHALL STREET.

jan1—dtf 8thp un wea

I constantly keep in stock a full line of the finest Spectacles and Eye Glasses imported. I guarantee them not only to assist the eye, but also to preserve them, thus rendering frequent changes unnecessary. Every pair I guarantee to give satisfaction for five years, either in white or tinted lenses.
A. F. PICKERT,
132—apr2 1y No. 5 Whitehall Street.

HAVE YOUR WATCHES —AND— JEWELRY REPAIRED —BY— FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELERS,

61 WHITEHALL STREET.

feb14—d1y 8p un pick

FOUND,

The place to get Pure and Fresh Candies. Manufactured every half hour daily. SODA WATER nicely blended with Pure Fruit Syrups. PHELPS, 70 Whitehall
may24—d1t 1st col 8p

Two thousand yards superior new Matting at auction Thursday, 25th, 10 o'clock, at 30 Peachtree street. W. C. Morris & Co., Auctioneers. may24—d2t

Notice.

Everybody who left goods to be repaired from April, 1881, to 1st May, 1882, are requested to get them out in ten days, or they will be sold to pay expenses. B. D. VITTUR,
may23—d5t

TABLE LINENS. BEAUTIFUL WHITE GOODS.

PARASOLS---NEW.

LADIES' SHOES AND SLIPPERS. GENTS' SHOES. CHILDREN'S SHOES

ELEGANT SILKS AND LACES.

CARPETS---ALL GRADES.

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS---ALL WIDTHS.

LACE CURTAINS. WINDOW SHADES.

WHITE AND FANCY MATTINGS.

Agents Butterick's Patterns. CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET.

PERSONAL.

Miss Willie Clark, of West Point, is visiting Mrs. Dr. Bradfield, of this city.

Miss Cunningham of West End, who has been visiting friends in Bartow county, has returned home.

Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Alabama, who so thrilled the audience gathered at the First Presbyterian church last evening with his eloquent speech, will lecture for the Young Men's Christian association at their hall Thursday evening.

Take 3 o'clock horse cars in front of Kimball house for Munroe sale. Free ride. Frierson & Leak. 1t

SIDEWALK NOTES.

Special cars will leave Kimball house at 3 o'clock to-day for Munroe sale. Free ride. Frierson & Leak. 1t

Flies and Bed Bugs.

Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, gophers, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

Notice to Parties who Want Lumber by the Car Load or Small Lots.

We are receiving a large lot of Lumber this week and are prepared to furnish Lumber as reasonable as those who propose to do a legitimate business.

We propose to pay for what we get, we therefore sell for cash, or must have security if parties want to buy any other way, and if you do not believe we will sell

LUMBER CHEAP FOR CASH

come and shake the money at us and be convinced.

Remember the place, just adjoining Cotton Factory. DONALD, MCCREARY & CO.
may23—d1w

Five hundred parlor and chamber suites, for cash or on the installment plan, very cheap, this week, at P. H. SNOOK.
965 may21 sun wed&fri

TIN-TYPES.

Munroe sale at 3 o'clock to-day. See description in ten cent column. Frierson & Leak. 1

Munroe sale, 6 room house and 26 lots today at 3 o'clock. See ten cent column for full description. Frierson & Leak. 1t

D. H. DOUGHERTY

Men's Shirts at split satin prices.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I am selling goods low. That is what keeps me crowded so. I am receiving elegant new goods daily. I am also receiving flattering encouragement from the people, and I am satisfying them that they can buy goods cheaper from me than any house South.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

SHIRTS

I am not writing much about Shirts, but when it comes to the prices I can tickle you. How does that strike you as the mule said when he kicked the rooster's head of!

D. H. DOUGHERTY

My good goods and low prices are giving me a rousing trade. Don't call if you want to pay high prices, for I cannot suit you.

D. H. DOUGHERTY

I claim to be headquarters on Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc. My stock is much larger than ever before and I am showing some exquisite designs, and am away down on prices.

If you wish a fine parlor or chamber suite, very low, call at the cheapest furniture house in Georgia, this week. P. H. SNOOK.
965 may21 sun wed&fri

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 50, 75 & $1.00 COUNTERS

are attracting thousands to see them. His Men's, Boy's and Children's ready-made Clothing department is now full. Men's, Boys' and Children's HATS a specialty, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

POINTS OF ADVANTAGE IN OUR

STOCK OF SPRING CLOTHING!

FRESH GOODS! NOBBY STYLES! ELEGANT DESIGNS!

LARGE STOCK! LOW PRICES! SUPERIOR WORKMANSHIP!

—AND—

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN FURNISHING GOODS

—AT—

HIRSCH BROS

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,

mar19—d1y 8p 42 AND 44 WHITEALL STREET, ATLTNTA. GP

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS.

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES

—AND—

FURNISHING GOODS.

We'll not blow too much about what we have in stock, but if you'll come and see us we'll sell you certain.

MUSE, SWIFT & DALLAS
38 WHITEHALL ST.

68 apr2 2m8p

CLOTHING!

— OUR STOCK —

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING

For this season is now complete and comprises

THE HANDSOMEST AND LARGEST VARIETY

We ever kept, and all manufactured of the

BEST MATERIAL AND IN THE LATEST STYLES

OUR PRICES WILL BE THE LOWEST CONSISTENT WITH GOOD GOODS. A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING IS RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED BY

A. & S. ROSENFELD,

24 WHITEHALL STREET, CORNER ALABAMA

apr8—d1m 8p un mts sw1 d1

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

Elegant Millinery Department now glitters with all the new styles of Spring Millinery. Ladies will please call and examine this splendid display of beautiful goods. Also, sole agent in and for Atlanta for the sale of Mme. Demorest's Reliable Patterns, at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

SHOE Department is complete in every line, from the cheapest to the very best brands made. Ladies Cloth Shoes for 75c. Ladies sewed all-leather Shoes, nice quality, for $1. Ladies Fox Gaiters, beautiful shape, for $1. Gents and Ladies Carpet Slippers, in all sizes, 50c. Don't fail to see this Slipper—it is a bargain. All other goods in this department correspondingly cheap at

W. H. BROTHERTON'S

mar4—d1f 8thp

W.H. BROTHERTON'S

DRESS GOODS

Department is very attractive. 2500 yards all-Wool Black Bunting 15c. This is the biggest bargain in Black Bunting ever offered in the State. Don't fail to see it. Just received in early

SPRING DRESS GOODS

a beautiful line side band Rubans 25c. These are beautiful and very desirable goods. When in the store ask to see them. Black and White, Blue and Black, Brown and Black Striped Summer Silks 50c. Colored Silks in all shades 50c. Black Silk 50c. Beautiful quality Black Satin 50c. Colored Satins in all colors $1. Black all-Wool Cashmere 40c. English Cashmeres, in assorted colors, 12½ cents.

No samples or goods sent by mail unless stamps accompany order sufficient to pay postage.

W.H. BROTHERTON

UNDERTAKERS.

H. M. PATTERSON, Undertaker,

No. 18 Loyd St., Markham house block, Atlanta, Ga.

KEEPS FULL LINE OF METALIC AND WOOD Caskets and Coffins, Burial Robes, etc., of best manufactures. Fine hearses and carriages at reasonable prices. Prompt attention to telegraph and all other orders, day and night. A perfect embalming process. Located opposite telegraph office and passenger depot. G. K. BOAZ,
667 jan15 1yr Proprietor

Commissioner's Sale.

E. T. Coam et al. vs. The Atlanta Cotton Factory Company.—Bill for foreclosure, etc. In the Circuit Court of United States, Northern District of Georgia.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE RENDERED in the above stated cause at the March Term 1882, of said Court, we, the undersigned as Special Commissioners named in said decree, will sell a public outcry on the premises, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, State of Georgia, on THURSDAY the 6th day of JULY, A. D., 1882, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to-wit:

That property situated in the city of Atlanta, on Marietta street, known as the Atlanta Cotton Factory, particularly described as follows: Certain lots of land in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, situate, lying and being in land lot seventy-eight (78) of the (14) fourteenth district of Fulton county known as city lot number thirty-seven (37) and part of city lot thirty eight (38) fronting on the southwest side of Marietta street, commencing at J. W. Craig's line on the southwest side of Marietta street and running southwest along J. W. Craig's and A. Leyden's line two hundred and seventy-nine and eight-tenths feet (279 8-10 feet) to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad; thence northwest along said right of way two hundred and sixteen and one-tenth feet (216 1-10 feet) to Cain street; thence northeast along the line of Cain street two hundred and fifty-one (251) feet to the southeast corner of Cain and Marietta streets; thence southeast along the line of Marietta street thirty-four feet (34 feet) more or less to Macauley's line; thence southwest along Macauley's line one hundred and fifty-five (155 feet); thence southeast along Macauley's line fifty (50) feet; thence northeast along Macauley's line one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to Marietta street; thence southeast along the line of Marietta street one hundred and twenty one and seven tenths (127 7-10) feet to the starting point, being the same property purchased from James Coyne trustee, Richard Peters and Geo. W. Adair; deeds recorded in Fulton county, Book L, page 12 and Book W, page 500, together with all the Machinery of every kind, in said Factory buildingand used in connection therewith and in running the same.

The Factory building is built of brick, fronting on Marietta street and runs back to the right of way of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. It has capacity for 20 000 spindles. The engine and boiler are about 400-horse power. There is put up and in actual operation the machinery for picking, card ing, spinning and weaving to the extent of about 10,000 spindles.

The sale will embrace the real estate described, all the machinery of every kind used in operating the Mill; all raw material on hand and in process of manufacture, together with all supplies of every kind and description on hand at the time of the sale; also, all furniture, fixtures and appurtenances of every kind belonging to said Factory Company.

The terms of the sale will be cash, but the purchaser, after paying in twenty thousand dollars cash, may pay in first or second mortgage bonds of said Factory Company to the extent that the bonds thus paid in would, under the decree, be entitled to share in the proceeds of the sale.

All of said property described will be sold as the property of the Atlanta Cotton Factory Company, under the decree rendered in the cause above stated foreclosing the first and second mortgages. This 5th May, 1882.

WM. S. THOMSON,
H. K. MCCAY,
may6—d60d Commissioners.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED SWISS MILK

is guaranteed to be the PUREST and RICHEST on the market. Try it once and you will use it always. Ask for the "Nest" Brand and take no other. Send for pamphlet about "Nestle's Milk Food."

THOS. LEEMING & CO., Sole Agents, NEW YORK CITY.

apr13—d6m

DYE'S ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT.

30 DAYS TRIAL ALLOWED.


June 12, 1878

Patd

WE WILL SEND, ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL,

DR. DYE'S Electro-Voltaic Appliances TO MEN

suffering from Nervous Weaknesses, General Debility, loss of nerve force or vigor, or any disease resulting from ABUSES and OTHER CAUSES, or to any one afflicted with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Difficulties, Kidney or Liver Troubles, Lame Back, Ruptures, and other Diseases of the Vital Organs. Also WOMEN troubled with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Speedy relief and complete restoration to health guaranteed. These are the only electric Appliances that have ever been constructed upon scientific principles. Their thorough efficacy has been practically proven with the most wonderful success, and they have the highest endorsements from medical and scientific men, and from hundreds who have been quickly and radically cured by their use.

Send at once for Illustrated Pamphlet, giving all information free. Address,

VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

june—d1y sun we fri&wkly

JACK'S,

43 Peachtree, wants one or two first-class bread bakers; good wages paid. 8T...

Healthy

Smokers will smoke; but there is no reason for ruining their health by smoking poor or injurious cigarettes when by asking any dealer for Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes they can be sure of getting a pure and good article.

Comfort

Health and comfort are considered by those who smoke Blackwell's Durham Cigarettes. Messrs. W. T. Blackwell & Co. guarantee these cigarettes to be absolutely pure and to be made of the best tobacco the world produces.

LISTEN, LISTEN,

To the Words of Warning from One of South Carolina's Noblest Daughters.

Dr. V. R. Stone:

DEAR SIR—Please send me a half dozen bottles of your valuable APEPSIA. I have seen it do such remarkable cures in cases of Dyspepsia that I resolved to try it for sick headache. When I feel the headache coming on I take two teaspoonfuls of APEPSIA, which arrests the trouble immediately and puts a stop to my suffering. I wish I could convince the heads of every household that APEPSIA should always be kept on hand. I never intend being without it now that I find it as good for sick headache as it is for Dyspepsia. Hoping to receive your orders soon, I am yours respectfully,

KATE S. VILLARD,
Seminole, S. C.

APEPSIA!

The great scientific preparation will positively cur old chronic cases of Dyspepsia, Dyspeptic Fits, Dyspeptic Vertigo and Dyspeptic Consumption, where every other known medicine has failed to give relief. I refer with pleasure to the following gentlemen of Savannah, whose characters are irreproachable: Dr. J. H. Haltiwanger, Clarence S. Connerat, Captain George M. Weymouth. Price $1 per bottle. For sale by LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR, and all retail druggists.

V. R. STONE, M.D.,
mar7—d&w1y Philadelphia

TAG YOUR DOGS

COME TO THE CITY HALL AND GET A TAG to suspend to your dog's neck or he will be taken to the dog pound and killed, as the City Ordinance requires. J. W. GOLDSMITH,
may19 d1m City Clerk.

W. S. COX. A. B. C. DORSEY.

COX & DORSEY,

REAL ESTATE AGENTS

GAINESVILLE, GA.

MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SELLING, RENTING and leasing city and country property, and looking after wild lands. may18 d6m

JOHNSTON'S PATENT STANDARD DRY SIZED KALSOMINE.

READY FOR USE! POSSESSES STRONG DISinfecting properties and can be effectually used in cleansing and rendering healthful apartments, the walls of which have become impregnated with the germs of disease. For sale by

A. P. TRIPOD,
may4 1m 13 South Broad street.

PAUL HITZ

FRESCO ARTIST,

ATLANTA. - - GA.

JOHN KEELY'S

BULLETIN FOR THE DAY!

GOOD NEWS!

CONFIDENCE RESTORED!

Crowds of People from the Country and adjoining Towns congregated at

JOHN KEELY'S

Bargains in Silks!
Bargains in Nun's Veilings and Buntings!
Bargains in Dress Goods!
Bargains in Muslins!
Bargains in White Goods!

—VIZ:—

Striped and Checked Nainsooks! Victoria Lawns and French Nainsooks! Persian Lawns---Linen De' Inde! Linen De Daccas---all grades! Table Linens, Towels, Napkins, etc.

AT EXTRAORDINARY PRICES!

The Largest Stock of PARASOLS in Atlanta will be closed out cheap!

This is to be a WEEK OF "BARGAINS!" Nothing but "Bargains!" in all Departments THIS WEEK at

JOHN KEELY'S

MEDICAL CARDS

DRS. F. & W. B. HOLMES
DENTISTS Macon, Georgia.
Publishers of Dental Luminary. Proprietors of the Macon dental depot. Dealers in all kinds of dental goods. jan11—d6

ARCHITECTURE.

FAY & EICHBERG
ARCHITECTS
19 S. BROAD STREET.
ATLANTA, GA.
may20—d1y

G. P. HUMPHRIES. G. L. NORRMAN.
HUMPHRIES & NORRMAN,
ARCHITECTS,
48 Marietta street,
676 may14—dtf Atlanta, Ga.

BRUCE & MORGAN,
ARCHITECTS,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Have the largest and most successful Practice in the South. We refer to our work. apr1 tf top

JOHN MOSER & LIND,
ARCHITECTS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.
63½ Whitehall Street, over Schumann's Drug store
feb5 d6

SLATERS AND ROOFERS.

ELLIS DAVIS & CO.,
SLATERS, MANUFACTURERS AND ROOFERS.
Roofing done at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders promptly attended to. Res. 364. Office at A. P. Tripod's Paint Store, 13 Rear street. jan24—d6

LAW CARDS.

EDGAR H. ORR. GUSTAVUS J. ORR, JR.
ORR & BRO.,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 48 Marietta street, corner Forsyth,
may13—12m Atlanta, Georgia.

J. G. ZACHRY
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
Practice in State and Federal Courts. Regular correspondent in Washington City for all Government business. may13—d1y

LOUIS W. THOMAS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office Rooms 3 and 4 over Atlanta National Bank, Alabama Street, Atlanta, Ga.
Will practice in all State and Federal Courts.
apr25—3m

JOHN C. REED
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office, 48 Marietta St. (No. 10 old Library building)
References: The bar and people of Oglethorpe, Green, Wilkes, Clarke and Taliaferro, in which counties he has practiced extensively during the last sixteen years. 308—apr9 3m

J. C. JENKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
48 MARIETTA STREET,
apr9—d3m ATLANTA, GA.

JOHN D. CUNNINGHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Atlanta, Georgia
Offices over the Atlanta National Bank, 15 Alabama street. 137 apr9d1y

H'y. Edmund Ravenel. E. Miles Gadsden,
RAVENEL & GADSDEN,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
No. 11½ Broad Street.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
mar7—d6m

R. P. TRIPPE, WM. T. TRIPPE
Ex-Justice Supreme Court of Ga.
R. P. TRIPPE & SON,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Atlanta and Forsyth, Georgia
Atlanta office 20½ E. Alabama street. References R. T. Wilson & Co., Bankers, N. Y. 122 mar5—d6

Henry Jackson. Porter King
JACKSON & KING,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
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